INSURANCE.
Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

INSURANCE.
Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 34-- BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 8 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
9 Feb.	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,500
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ...	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement o fAccount prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929.		
15th Feb.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20th "	TamatsuMaru*	Straits and Japan,
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
8th Feb.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi,
9th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
11th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th "	Barpeta ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th "	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 "
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 "
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 Feb.	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 "
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 "	7 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG",
Telephone:—21079

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	"	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos-Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.
INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.
For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 13.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

A Sure Cure
for
Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
The Atank Nigrah Pills
For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge--	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	50

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11|28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place. WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Akhi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.
PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well trained AYA, knowing English to look after a child, Please apply with testimonials, age, experience and salary to Box No. 2242 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31758

WANTED—for the Government School of Arts and Crafts Lucknow, an ART MASTER for the Fine arts class on 110-3-140. Should have thorough knowledge of painting from Still life, life and landscape in oil and water colours. Also teaching experience in a recognized art School. Apply to PRINCIPAL by the 15th Feb. 1929.

A 31733

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a HEAD JOBBER, who can both erect Spinning Machinary from Blow Room to Bundling Press including Waste-Plant and direct spinning of counts from one to thirty and upwards. Applicants should state their caste, age qualifications and salary expected and submit copies of testimonial and certificates, if any Apply Box No. 2239 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31744

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT in Daily American Cotton futures, can command over International Exchanges or Cross-rates require SERVICE. Write BHAROCHA C/o Dr. Lobo Bunglow, Mahim, Bombay.

B R 1449

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS, DOUBLE ROOMS and BLOCKS for immediate occupation and from 1st March at Morarji Gokuldas Chawls, Sandhurst Road. Apply between 8 to 11 A.M. Mr Parmanand, Guest-House; China Bag Girgaum No. 4.

C R 1448

LOANS.

TO LEND—An amount upto Rs twenty thousands on mortgage of good immovable property, having good margin. Apply Box No. 2241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L R1441

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31573

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-[illegible]
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-[illegible]
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. [illegible]

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON 11th February, 1929, the Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—"Textile Mills", "Spring Mills" "Dye Works" and Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia Ginning and Pressing Co., will be Transferred to NEVILLE HOUSE, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. All Communications therefore should be Addressed at THIS ADDRESS.

31731

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Branch) for the year 1929—30 will be received up to 1 P.M. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, 1929.

Tenders which were received on the 4th instant for this work have been rejected.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc, will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5- by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th February, 1929.

31762.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRONZE, BRASS, COPPER, GUN-METAL, LEAD, WHITE METAL, CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TUBES BOILER STEEL, CONDEMNED BOILER SHELLS, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material, which, can be seen at the Mechanical Shops, Parel, the Railway's Wharf, at Sewri Bunder and the Branch Stores Depot, Jhansi.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the purchase of Scrap Material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

29th January, 1929.

31721

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1892 of 1928.

Messrs. WASUDEO PARSHARAM WAGH, a firm .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) TATYAJI VISHNU SAMANT, (2) SHANTARAM VISHNU SAMANT, (3) ANAND TATYAJI SAMANT, and (4) PARSHARAM TATYAJI SAMANT .....Defendants.

To, [illegible]

SHANTARAM VISHNU SAMANT, The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you and others for Decree for the sum of Rs. 2,238-4-0 with interest at 9 per cent per annum on Rs. 2,055 from the 1st July, 1928, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum the Decree against the defendants

[illegible] be limited to their interest in the joint family property and the joint family business herein.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are summoned by the High Court to appear in the Court on the 20th day of March, 1929, at 11 O'clock Standard Time in person or by an Advocate with all your witnesses and documents. The day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit and in default of your appearance as aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1929.

SAMANT & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

31757

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD OF RS. 200.

REWARD OF RS. 200/- will be given to any person, who finds out the man, who has addressed an application on the 19th January, 1929, to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, forging the signature of Messrs. Tarmohomed & Co., Apply Box No. 2243 Advt.. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

1447.

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST [illegible]
Utilisation Division [illegible]

1712

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Magarbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shankarprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta [illegible] M A . LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantawala Esq. M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mill Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Maratha, Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Authorised and Subscribed Rs.
Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park,
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Nagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
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FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD., PRESENT:—
For the first time in India CARL LAEMLE'S
First 100% All Talking Photoplay
THE MELODY OF LOVE
Direct from its Triumphant Broadway Run:
Re-creating Screen Stars—Stage Stars—Opera Stars—Famous Orchestras—Master Musicians—Through the Miracle of the Day.
VITAPHONE AND MOVIETONE
See and Hear Them—
TALK! SING! and PLAY!
Like Human beings in the Flesh!
THE MELODY OF LOVE
Every Character speaks from beginning to end in this Colossal Epic of Love and War!
Booking at the Theatre.
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EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
EDGAR WARWICK
Presents
THE PEEP SHOW
All that is Bright and Best from Revue-Land.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15; 8-15; and 10 p.m.
HAROLD LLOYD
In His Latest Comedy Triumph:
SPEEDY
A PARAMOUNT RELEASE IN 8-REELS.
ANOTHER SMILE-STONE IN HAROLD LLOYD'S CAREER!
A Rollicking Punster—a Frolicking Funster—You'll laugh till you ache at this Comical Youngster—
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
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FASCINATING YOUTH
A Paramount Picture with the Junior Stars of 1928.

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Popular Production
RA' MANDLIK
with an all star cast.
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A Gorgeous Spectacular Super Production
THE INVINCIBLE
The like of which you have hardly seen before.

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TO-DAY AT 6-15 & 10 P. M.
TO-MORROW AND SUNDAY AT 4, 6-15 & 10 P.M.
SYDNEY CHAPLIN
in

SKIRTS
with
Betty Balfour
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
It'll Go to Your Head!
BUBBLING humor, girls galore and grand gags—the combination will go to your head like champagne!
SYD CHAPLIN'S FUNNIEST FILM!
SEE
THE GORGEOUS LONDON NIGHT CLUB REVIEW
with
Beautiful fast-stepping Girls.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York.—Present Prices higher than last year at this time, will induce good increase in acreage. Weather conditions so far favourable general sentiment turned. Spinners are well covered. Dry goods future course uncertain. If favourable weather continues, think prices will decline in near future. We are against buying.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the folliwing cables from New York Cated 6th inst:—

March Highest 19.72 (2-55 P.M.) lowest 19.58 (10.05 A.M.).

Market improved on Short covering and trade buying. Tone of market good.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 6th inst:—

Rather better tone in Liverpool market, but in the morning market was held in check by some selling for Bombay. In the afternoon market improved on favourable. New York advices and some straddle buying.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co's report dated 7th inst:—

Cable received from Liverpool:—

Trade fixing arrest decline around, 19.20 cents for new crops.

Note:—It is natural after a steady advance from 17.50 cents in September to 20.75 cents in December, based on improving trade report and scramble for securing the requirement by spinners that the trade should now hold off awaiting new crop news.

Some people are already talking of next season's acreage. No reliable data can be furnished for several months and present guesses are of little value. Such as they are they indicate a further expansion of the area under cotton in the West with a contraction in the East. The factors leading to these ideas are, that in the West expansion is natural and farmers have had a good season; in the East contraction is the tendency and farmers have recently had a very bad time. We would point out that judged by the ordinary yield per acre the area lost in the East is a much more important factor than a similar area gained in the West.

Broadly speaking, even though prices may temporarily ease further, we would not recommend the "short" side, believing if prices are depressed now, the intention of farmers will be curtailed.

Hornby Hemelryk:— "New York cables market acts sold out. March liquidation affecting near months."

Rentz:— "Cotton very steady owing to local covering less offering. Some outside buying in consequence of technical position has improved. Acts well and looks higher. Considerable selling pressure from tired longs but well absorbed. Technical position much strengthened."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 6.

March	19.72	+.14
May	19.79	+.13
July	19.46	+.12
October	19.33	+.13
December	19.27	+.13
Middling Spot	19.95	+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 6.

March	19.13	+.14
May	19.19	+.15
Middling Spot	18.88	+.13

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 6.

New York, 11 am (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	19.65
May	19.72
July	19.40
New York, Noon Call.	
March	19.63
May	19.71
July	19.39

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

	Opening	Closing.	
February		10.02	+.03
March	10.06	10.09	+.03
April		10.12	+.04
May	10.14	10.18	+.04
June		10.17	+.05
July	10.15	10.20	+.06
August		10.16	+.06
September		10.11	+.05
October	10.03	10.07	+.04
November		10.05	+.04
December		10.05	+.04
January	10.01	10.04	+.04
February		10.04	+.04
Middling Spot		10.28	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Sales at Liverpool	4,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.65
Scinde, Fine	7.30
Scinde, Superfine	7.35
Bengal, Good	6.80
Bengal, Fully Good	7.05
Bengal, Fine	7.30
Oomra, Good	7.40
Oomra, Fully Good	7.70
Oomra, Fine	8.00
Broach, Fully Good	8.50
Broach, Fine	8.75
Broach, Superfine	9.00

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5/31-32

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5-31/32
Banks Seling D D 1-6
Banks Buying T T 1-6-1/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6¼ February.

NEW YORK:—

B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275 1-4
Banks Buying T T 274 1-4
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 925
Banks Buying D D 936
Banks Buying 3 Mos 948

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125
Banks Buying 60 Days 122

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 136¾

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173¾

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.84 7/8 Nom. 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 7th instant.
London/Japan 1/10 7/16 6th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 6th inst.
London/Belgium 34.890 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 1/2 6th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Easy.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 5th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 15/16 5th inst. 26 6th instant.
Silver London Forward 25 15/16 5th inst 26 1/16 6th instant.
Silver New York Ready 56 3/4 5th inst. 56 13/16 6th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mons 4 5/16 per cent 5th inst. 4 3/8 per cent 6th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mons 4 7/16 per cent 5th inst. 4 1/2 per cent 6th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6¼ per cent 3 mons. 5¾ per cent 6 mons. 5 per cent 12 Mons 4½ per cent.
Tone:— Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/6
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84-15.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/11.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/9
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 **Rs.** 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 49 Rs. 100/12.
Forward Rates 15th. February sett.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-5-6
1945-55 Rs. 104/9/0.
Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

3 Months Discounts 4 3-8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six monts 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver Quiet. China bought. China sold. Do not eject much further rise.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

February	17.63
March	17.32
April	17.85
May	18.05
June	18.05
July	18.25
August	18.25
September	18.24
October	18.24

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 7.
Since 1st September.
Yesterday

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year	Last year
Khandesh	5,604	214,850	190,042
Central India	4,719	137,294	164,057
Barsi & Nagar	3,724	126,004	185,098
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,143	42,705	73,845
Berar	6,769	439,205	391,506
Central Provinces	3,656	215,568	166,463
Total Oomras	25,615	1,175,716	1,171,011
Dholera	991	43,223	57,922
N.-W. Provinces		54,555	59,920
Rajputana	244	20,518	24,465
Sind-Punjab	1,185	34,211	103,286
Broach		3,690	2,615
Coompta & Dharwar	55	9,689	3,614
Westerns-Northerns	157	9,820	3,662
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		4,364	7,618
Persian		816	3,289
American		2,495	22,095
Egyptian & African	589	18,222	9,619
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10		14
Total	28,746	1,377,325	1,469,208

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 7.
1st Sept. to 31st Jan.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,343	357,123	229,031
Japan & China	13,974	614,317	362,929
Coast Ports	193	8,441	11,835
Up-country by Rail		51,202	40,306
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		75,373	50,651
Total	17,210	11,06,456	6,94,752

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

	ready Red leafy	ready Average
Bengal Superfine	280	...
Bengal Fine	275	...
Bengal F. G.	270	230/35
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	...
Sindh- Punjab F.G.	270	...
Wardra-Hinht. Fine	320	310/15
Nagpur Fine	325	312/15
Yeotmal Fine	320	305/10
Arvi Fine	320	302/5
Amraoti Fine	310	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	285/90
Mulkapur Fine	295	270/75
Khandesh Fine	285	255/60
Muthia Fine	275	260/65
Muthia F.G.	270	250/55
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	335	300
Purna FG. GS.	325	300
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.	315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine	310	295/300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	310	290/95
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
		Old.
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G. ...	...	310
Cambodia	400/395	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	340/45
Compta Good	...	345/50
Jinja	...	505

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 6.

Silver.—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	26
Forward	26-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 6.

Interest, Day to day Loans	3-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 6.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.42-1/2
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-3/4
T. T. Brussels on London	34.89
T. T. Madrid on London	31.00
T. T. Milan on London	92.68
T. T. Berne on London	25.21
T. T. Paris on London	124.13
T. T. London on Prague	163.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Mar. close at 9s 2 3/8d.
May close at 9s. 4 1/8d.
July close at 9s. 6 1/2d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 124 3/8 cents.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 6.

Razario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb Cargoes. Shipment U. K. Paid Feb. 43/10-1/2
Brletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes.— Shipment Value Feb./Mar. 43/9
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Afloat paid 47/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.— No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	12/4-1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/6
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept per cwt	12/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/6-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 6.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot -/11 Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 6.

Copper, English Best Selected	£81-1/8
Copper, Braziers	£90-3/4
Yellow Metal	£71-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£229-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 6.

Demand Bills C34/3

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:0:0: Feb./Mar. S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £18:5:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.
Rapseed, Toria, ton. £18:12:6 Feb. Mar. S'ment. Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:5:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:7:6 Apl.-May. S'ment. Nominal.
Linseed, La Plata C. U. F. ton. £15:16:3 Feb./Mar. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:2:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 6.

Linseed Oil, naked. London, cwt. 28/7-1/2 Feb.-Apl. Delivery. Buyers.
Linseed Oil, naked. London, cwt. 28/10-1/2 May.-Aug. Delivery. Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 6.

Cocoe, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 18-3/8.

WEEKLY BULLIOIN REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following review dated 6th, February 1929:

Our Silver market shows a nett decline of five annas since we wrote our last Review. In the beginning of the week market continued to improve owing to short-covering, good daily off-take and the steadiness in the foreign markets, and the prices were maintained upto the last Monday. On Tuesday, owing to easiness in the Shanghai Exchange the market declined again. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-8 for the first settlement on the 2nd instan and the lowest Rs. 59-1 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 0-7. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 lower: the highest price was 2-7 1/8 on the 2nd instantand the lowest 2-7 yesterday.

The London price is 0 1/16 higher. The market was steady with China and India operating both ways while America remained a seller. Continent was a buyer for immediate shipment. New York price is 56 5/8 cents, i.e. 0 1/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 56 7/8 cents on the 30th ultimo and the lowest 56 5/8 cents in the 4th cents

The price for ready Gold has declined by one anna on account of fresh arrivals from Durban. Forward is steady at the quotation. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-10-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £ 4-4-11 1/2.

The fluctuations in Silver still continue to be small and we again confirm our opinion expressed in our previous report of making purchases in easy markets with a view to take small profits.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 6.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£22-1/4
Honkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£146
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£54-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Doan 4 p.c.	£91
Conversion Loan	£79-3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan.	£71-1/4
Consols	£56-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95-1/4

MEN WEDDED
TO THEIR
PROFESSIONS

BUSY men can hardly find time for shopping particularly for buying Shoes which calls for ample leisure.

They can ill afford to visit a score of shops to obtain just a pair of comfortable, decent looking, moderately priced Shoe.

A visit to a well-stocked Shoe Store where there are scores of lines for a busy man's Social, Sports and business requirements and where Service is better, saves valuable time.

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DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.

The Busy Man's Favourite
SHOE STORE,
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Who'll finish first?

There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
MADE IN A MOMENT
WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

Twice As Much
KUTNOW'S POWDER
For The Same Money

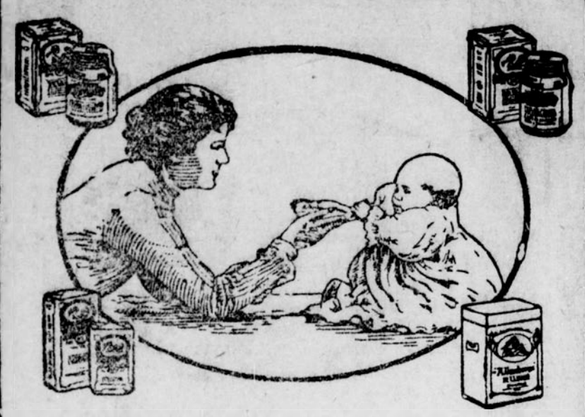
¶ The world-wide success of Kutnow's Powder has lowered the manufacturing cost. Its users now have the benefit of the new size bottle containing twice the quantity without any increase of price and with the same high quality guaranteed.

Kutnow's Powder (which is a valuable medicine and not simply a cooling effervescent salt) has the identical virtues of the famous medicinal springs at Carlsbad in Europe. It acts directly on the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood and expels uric acid from the system.

The medical profession throughout the world has for 35 years recognised the unique therapeutic properties of Kutnow's Powder. Guaranteed free from sugar. Kutnow's Powder is also a valuable aid in the treatment of gout and diabetes. It gives you a valuable Spa treatment close at hand.

Ask your dealer for Kutnow's Powder in the new double-size bottle, price Rs. 2/4.

KUTNOW'S POWDER
The Spa Treatment for LIVER & URIC ACID.



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Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months — Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months

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Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

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HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO

The Drink of Health

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th, Khambaty Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

HOW REPATRIATED INDIANS ARE "PACKED LIKE SARDINES"

Mahatmaji Condemns the Inhuman System

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The Imperial India Citizenship Association, Bombay circulated during the Christmas week the following note to the press:

"It will be remembered that in the month of September last, Reuter reported the death of 37 repatriated Indians on board the s. s. "Sutlej" returning to India from British Guiana. The Hon. Secretary at once telegraphed to the Government of India to supply him with full information regarding the circumstances under which that unfortunate tragedy occurred; and also suggested that the Government of India should institute a public enquiry on the arrival of the boat in Calcutta. It transpires now that an official enquiry was held by the Government of Bengal at the request of the Government of India. The investigations were conducted by Major W. O. Walker, I.M.S., Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta and Mr. E. H. Blandy, I.C.S., Collector of the 24 Parganas. The report of this official enquiry says that there were 745 passengers on the s. s. "Sutlej" out of which 37 died. Of these deaths, thirty were due to respiratory diseases and seven to other causes such as heart diseases, nephritis, enteritis, senility and malaria. The report further observes that the deaths were practically confined to old people, who were not strong and who, but for their great anxiety to return to their homeland, would probably have been advised not to undertake so long a voyage. It also shows that the incident was no exception to previous years; as since 1923, deaths among the repatriated Indians on these boats have regularly occurred.

UNSATISFACTORY REPORT.

"Any comment on this most unsatisfactory report appears to be unnecessary. The tragedy of the deaths of these unfortunate labourers on these boats to and fro British Guiana is by no means of recent origin. As early as 1839, Lord Brougham referring to the mortalities among Indian labourers on the boats bound for British Guiana said, 'Mortality and massacre on the voyage far exceeded the African middle passage itself.'"

"The Hon. Secretary of the Association is in correspondence with the Government of India with a view to urge upon them the immediate necessity of the adoption of means for terminating this most scandalous and antiquated state of affairs."

As it was received at a time when I was hardly able to rest my head on a pillow, the note was placed by my assistant in the Young India file. It is only during my journey to Sindh that I am able to read this important note.

PACKED LIKE SARDINES.

The system of Government which holds us in bondage is so wicked that it successfully denies justice by making a pretence of rendering justice. An inordinate mortality occurs on an immigrant ship. Lest it might attract public opinion, a guilty conscience appoints a public inquiry socalled but in reality a white-washing inquiry which finds that such deaths have always occurred on such ships, as if a wrong becomes right by prescription. The Committee consists of persons called the 'Protector' of Immigrants and a Collector both of whom by the very nature of their occupation are inured to such occurrences. I know these boats and I know how the 'exiles' are 'packed like sardines' (not an expression of my coining but that of those concerned with emigration) in ill-ventilated and worse-lighted holes. Add to this the habit of our people to shun air and light when there is the least cold. These habits do not affect them much when perforce they have to be outdoor for the better part of the day. They do affect them mortally as on the s. s. "Sutlej" when they have to be in a dungeon-like closed deck practically during the whole of the voyage.

In my opinion the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association should not allow the matter to rest at the so-called inquiry but having drawn public attention to the terrible mortality should demand an impartial public inquiry which should include an examination by experts of the build of the boats designed for emigration purposes. It will be found then that more than one department was concerned in the tragedy which as is admitted is of periodical occurence. It will be found too that the greed of the owners of these ships is no less responsible for this mortality than the callous indifference of masters and officers of these ships who regard the emigrants not as fellowmen to be gently treated but as beasts needing no attention. As a matter of fact even beasts are better kept for the simple reason that their owners will exact damages if they are not properly tended.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND I. M. CHAMBER

—:o:—

MR. KANJI ELECTED

The result of the election of a representative to the Municipal Corporation from the Indian Merchants' Chamber was announced on Thursday as follows:

Mr. Vithaldas Kanji 228 votes.

Mr. Kishondas Manmohandas Ramji 149 votes.

Mr. Vithaldas is declared elected.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF BRITISH INDIAN ARMIES

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In the House of Commons Lord Winterton, replying to Sir Arthur Holbrook, who drew attention to the inadequacy of the pay of officers in British Indian armies in India said that the scales were due for revision in 1930, and that the recent enquiries did not disclose inadequacy except perhaps as regards the furlough pay of the Indian Army Officers which was under separate consideration.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

RISE IN TEMPERATURE

POONA, Feb. 7.

The Western disturbance has caused further rain in north Baluchistan and light snow in Kashmir. Widespread rain has also fallen over the region extending from Berar to the extreme south.

The temperature is rising in Northwest India and is above normal in Baluchistan.

The Chief amounts are:—Akola, Amraoti half an inch, Quetta, Chaman a quarter, Gulbarga, Cochin, Palamcottah two, Trivandrum one and half, Aurangabad one, Sholapur three-quarters, Bijapur, Chitaldroog, Coonoor half, Malfgaon, Raichur, Coimbatore a quarter.

Forecast:—A decrease in South Madras, an increase along the Frontier, and an extension in the central parts of the country and into the Punjab.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its irogin about four thousand eight hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at twelve hours thirty minutes on Wednesday the 6th February.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7-2-1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.893 inches (.088 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.016

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.1

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.9 degrees (2.4 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.9 (2.4 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 118 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0.

Earthquake report. An earthquak shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4800 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 12hrs. 30mts. yesterday (I.S.T.).

TATA STEEL WORKS PRODUCTION FOR JANUARY

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur for the month of January 1929 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	59,563
Steel Ingots	54,248
Finished Steel	37,043

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

(Compiled in 1000's.)

Week ending 1st February 1929.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	243	12,575	11,252
Receipts at U. S. Ports	177	7,732	6,749
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	67	1,364	748
To Continent	95	3,196	3,122
To Japan, Canada, &c.	22	1,111	867
Total	174	5,668	4,737
World Spinners Takings of American Cotton	330	9,283	9,214
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds	63	1,542	1,548
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,223	2,292
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,073	1,134
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		2,252	2,087
Total		5,548	5,518
Last week		5,624	5,625
Difference on week		—76	—112
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,062	861
Sports of American Cotton India	NLI	3,000	8,500

The Health of a moderate climate brought to the tropics.

Kalzana puts *backbone* into boys!

"A CHILD from three to thirteen years needs as much Calcium a day as two grown men, for the child is constantly building the growing skeleton."

L. M. Randall, M.D., in the "Dental Cosmos," Oct., 1928.

Your boy needs even more Calcium than a grown-up. He needs it not only to sustain his system, but also to build up his growing body.

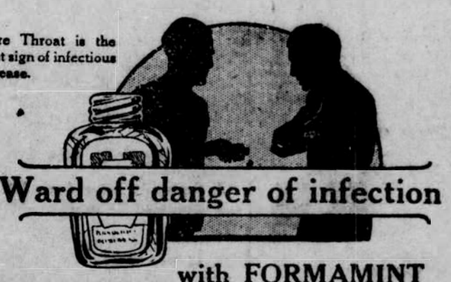
Without more Calcium than he gets from ordinary food he may grow weak, and become anæmic. His teeth will suffer and he will become susceptible to colds and infectious disease.

Give him the necessary extra Calcium with Kalzana tablets. He will take them as sweets and they will supply him, in an easily digestible form, with the Calcium he needs. His teeth will become hard and white, his health will improve, his weight will increase and lost appetite will return.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars in bottles containing 75 tablets.



Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Ward off danger of infection with FORMAMINT

FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.

At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

IF YOU WISH TO READ

"THE WORLD'S NEWS"

SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION.)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomep in every home.

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"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

AFGHAN PRINCES IMPRISONED

—:o:—

ALSO UNCLE OF AMANULLAH

MORE PASSENGERS BROUGHT TO PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Feb. 6.

Three 'planes brought to-day 37 passengers including ladies and children. Nine of these are Persians, five Turks and the rest are Indians. Of the three machines that arrived to-day, one is the Hinnaidi the companion of the missing "Victoria" which left Peshawar on January 29 for Kabul, and was brought back a few days ago.

Sardar Mohd Umar Khan, uncle of ex-King Amanulla, is reported to have been imprisoned along with his sons by Habibullah Khan. The ex-Regent Mohmad Wali Khan and the Princes Hayatulla and Kabir Jan are reported to have been clapped into jail. Mohmad Wali Khan is also said to have been flogged.

A letter written by Diwan Narinjan Das, ex-Brigadier-General and Finance Minister, written in his own hand which was received to-day says that he is quite well.

The report that Ali Ahmad Khan has declared in favour of ex-King Amanulla has not been confirmed.—A. P

EVACUATION OF GERMANS A SPORTING EXPLOIT

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Belin.—A Communique notefying the removal of Germans from Kabul says that evacuation in face of unfavourable weather conditions is a comradely and sporting exploit on the part of British airmen which cannot be too highly appreciated and for which Germany owes them sincere gratitude.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

IN TOUCH WITH "DE FACTO" AUTHORITY

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In the House of Commons replying ti questions Sir Austen Chamberlain said that His Majesty's Minister at Kabul was unofficially in touch with the "De Facto" authority there. Similarly His Majesty's Consul at Kandahar was unofficially in touch with Amanullah.. His Majesty's Government had no intention of supporting any of the parties contending for power.—Reuter.

MCKENZIES LTD.

—:o:—

RETRENCHMENT EEFECTED BETTER PROSPECTS

At the 21st Annual General Meeting of McKenzies Limited, held in the Company's office at Sewri, on the 5th instant Mr. B. G. Gillet, presiding, the Chairman regretted the loss which the Company had made, due to severe competition in business and the Mill Strike in Bombay. Business had begun, however, to look up slightly. The Timber department was fairly busy. As regards construction business, the situation was still obscure but they were tendering for two or three big contracts which would help them if secured. Road construction was showing encouraging signs. Retrenchments had been effected in various departments and the bill of the European staff had been considerably reduced, leaving the Indian staff untouched. Three more independent directors had been appointed viz. Mr. Maneklal Premchand, Mr. H. M. Mehta, and Mr. H. B. Greaves. The articles of the Company had also been revised and would be laid before the Shareholders for adoption shortly. Referring to the Managing Agents remuneration, the Chairman agreed with Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia that in the present conditions, the arrangement as regards their remuneration needed revision. A new arrangement had now been brought about in consultation with Mr. Kapadia whereby the 1 1/2 per cent. bonus on the total turnover invoiced would be abolished. Though the Managing Agents present salary of R. 3000 per month would be raised to Rs. 5000/- yet the increase would not represent any additional burden as much as the same would be met from the salary payable to the manager who had now agreed to be a partner in the Managing Agents firm. The new arrangement would be made applicable from 1st August 1928 and under it the Managing Agents were giving up half of what they were getting to-day. The report and the accounts were adopted; a dividend of Rs. 5/- per share was sanctioned out of the equalisation fund. The appointment of Mr. Maneklal Premchand as a Director was confirmed and the retiring Auditors were re-elected.

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A DIARY FOR 1929

A beautiful Diary of 372 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of Jan. 24 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting: Third Day.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

Election by Fellows to Municipal Corporation.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

Public Lectures on Folk-Songs of Gujarat and Kathiawar.—The second of the above Series of public lectures in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day, (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by a known Scholar of Kathiawar—Mr. Jhaverchand Meghani, B.A., on "Marriage Songs." The lecture will be illustrated by Songs being sung by the lecturer. All are cordially invited to attend.

HON. MR. JUSTICE BLACKWELL ON LEAVE.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of Thursday's date states:—

"The Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted leave on full allowances for seven days from the 8th to the 14th April and prefix to the leave Sunday (the 7th April) and suffix thereto the Summer Vacation of the Bombay High Court from the 15th April to the 9th June 1929."

HON. JUSTICE CRUMP RETIRES.

The Hon. Sir Louis C. Crump, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from the 2nd January 1929.

SIR J. B. KANGA ON LEAVE.

Sir Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, LL.B., Advocate-General, Bombay, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for three months from the 6th April 1929 or date of relief.

MR. MULLA APPOINTED AG. ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Mr. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, C.I.E., is appointed to act as Advocate-Gentral, Bombay, vice Sir Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Luxmi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 8th instant.

ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, the Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Mangrol Jain Sabha which is doing considerable work in the field of education and who has served as a member of the Benares Hindu University Court now stands as a candidate for the forthcoming elections of University Fellows by Ordinary Registered Graduates of the Bombay University.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 9-0 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbrayne" arrived in London on the morning of the 6th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER POSTPONED.

Owing to the sad state of affairs prevailing in the City the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Inter-Communal Vegetarian Dinner, which was to be held to-morrow (Saturday), is postponed.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

—:o:—

MR. KOWJALGI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. S. V. Kowjalgi is standing as a candidate for election to the Senate of the Bombay University on behalf of the Municipalities of Karnataka.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Shroff Association writes:—

"In view of the prevailing disturbances in the city and danger to person and property, it is resolved that the members of this Association should suspend all their dealings in Hundies and etc., to-day (Friday).

With regard to Hundies presented and or accepted to-day, the inward and outward payments of the same should be made on Saturday (the 9th inst.) without interest."

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY.

Applications are invited from Congressmen, who desire to stand for Co-option in the Bombay Municipal Corporation as Congress Candidates, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Friday), addressed to the Secretaries, Congress Municipal Party, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, 4.

Applicants must state the Ward in which, they have enrolled themselves as Congress Members.

The adjourned meeting of the Congress Municipal Party of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Dr. Curtis Roose and Dr. Lathrop, the American delegates to the centenary celebrations of the Brahma Samaj will arrive here to-day (Friday) in the morning and will deliver an address in the Prarthana Samaj Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. The address is open to the public.

KAKA KALELKAR'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspicies of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee and the Santa Cruz Youth League a public meeting will be held at Viller Villa to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. when Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar will speak on "Youth Leagues and National Activities." Syt. J. K. Mehta will preside.

MADRASA-E-HANFIA.

The 19th annual prize distribution of the Madrasa Hanfia Urdu Free School, Falkland Road, Bombay, will take place at Bapty Road, near Murgha Mill Mosque, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (B. T.). Mr. Mahomedbhoy Haji Moosa Kiledar will preside and give away the prizes.

"AT HOME" POSTPONED.

In view of Dr. Deshmukh's preoccupations in connection with the peace efforts in the City the "At Home" which he proposed to give to his friends and volunteers to-day (Friday) has been indefinitely postponed.

SOCIETY WEDDING IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

There was a very grand entertainment at "Flowermead", Warden Road, on Wednesday on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Mahomed N. A. Laljee, grandson of Mr. Abdoolbhoy Lalji, J.P. and nephew of Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Laljee, M.L.C., with Miss Zulokha, daughter of the late Mr. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee; the entertainment which was to take place at "Noor Baug", owing to disturbances in that locality yesterday afternoon had to be changed at the eleventh hour from Noor Baug to Warden Road. The Bungalow and gardens were beautifully decorated and lighted and all the guests were entertained by a Jazz band and other music and after partaking of the refreshments all the guests departed at a very late hour. The following were prominent among a large number of guests Hindoos, Mahomedans, Europeans and Parsis.

The Hon. Sir Ghulamhusein Hidayatulla, the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Sir Vasantrao Dabholker, Dr. Deshmukh, and Mrs Deshmukh, Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S. Mr. Shete, Mr. J. K. Dadachanji, Solicitor, Mr. D. P. Sethna, Solicitor Mr.N. R. Mulla, Solicitor, Raja Bahadur Pratapgirji Narsinggirji, Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, Mr. Mackisson, Mr. Brown of Turner Morrison, Mr. K. Sanda, Mr. Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan, Solicitor, Mr. Haji Esa Haji Oosman Poonawalla Mr. P. N. Chandawarker, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Md. Chotani, Mr. Haji Bachuali Mr. Vazirally Bundealli, Mr. Keshavlal Setalvad, Kanji Karamsi Master, Mr. S. L. Silam, B.A. LL.B. A. T. Janai Mr. Punala, Mr. Mr. Mantri, Rao Bahadur S. D. Mankar.J P.

MAHALUXMI OVERBRID E

—:o:—

DISPUTE OVER CONSTRUCTION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday, Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that Sir Cowasji Jehangir (junior) be appointed an arbitrator to settle the dispute between the Corporation and the B. B. and C. I. Railway about the road surface of the Mahaluxmi Overbridge as proposed by the Secretary to Government, General Department. The proposition was carried.

"DOWN WITH WAR"

—:o:—

DUMMY "BOMB" THROWN IN REICHSTAG MEETING

KELLOGG PACT RATIFIED

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Berlin.—The Reichstag to-day adopted, by 287 votes to 127, bill ratifying the Kellogg Pact. The Communists, Fascisti and. German Nationalist opposed it. There was an exciting interlude in the middle of the debate when Communists threw a bomb on the table shouting "Down with War". The courageous deputies who seized the missile amid turmoil, discovered that it was a dummy.—Reuter.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN TO GET INSIGNIA OF GARTER

—:o:—

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER TO GO TO TOKIO AT END OF MARCH

LONDON, Feb. 6.

It is officially announced that in view of the improvement in the King's health it has been decided that the mission of the Duke of Gloucester to invest the Emperor of Japan with the insignia of garter should leave London for Tokio at the end of March.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS EUROPEAN ON AFGHAN FRONTIER

—:o:—

MASQUERADING WITH FALSE BEARDS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The crew of the missing Victoria are believed to have been taken to Ali Ahmed at Jagdalak Road from Khyber towards Jalalabad appeared to have been divided into sectional areas by the local people who allow caravans to pass so long as a certain sum is paid for safe conduct. A caravan of over 1,300 animals arrived at Khybar from Afghanistan on February 5. The situation in Kandahar is unchanged.

The reports which have had wide currency of two Europeans masquadering with false beards having been captured in Khost, are probably explained by the appearance on the Afghan Frontier, stripped of money and clothing of one Herr Otto Sperling a German employee of a woollen factory in Kabul, who apparently was arrested in Kandahar on some charge but escaped on the way to Kabul near Mukur, and taking advantage of the unrest took to hiding in villages, whence he finally succeeded in reaching Persian territory after hairsbreadth escape. —A. P.

RUMOURS OF ATTACK ON KABUL

—:o:—

ALI JAN MAHOMED'S RANKS THINNING

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Many wild rumours are current in the Kabul bazaar indicating an attack on the City by Ali Ahmed's forces from the direction of Jalalabad For this reason some panic prevails in city area. As matter of fact, as far as can be gathered from a somewhat contradictory report, Ali Ahmed's forces appear to have reached Kabul plains in vicinity of Butkhak, some 16 miles north-east of Kabul but were forced to retire in face of superior forces sent out by Habibullah from Kabul. Ali Ahmed is believed to have retired as far as Jagdalak, midway between Jalalabad and Kabul. His rear is also not too secure as he is unable to trust all Shinwaris and a certain section of Khugians and the Eastern province is generally affording him very lukewarm support only.—A. P.

MORE EVACUATIONS FROM KABUL

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

The following were evacuated from Kabul by air on the 5th. Twenty-one British Indians, mostly women and children, one British and four Indian membsrs of the British Legation staff and two Afghans at the request of the Kabul Foreign Office. Five motor lorries, the property of Amanulla, which recently arrived at Peshawar have been transferred by rail to Chaman for Kandahar.—A. P.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Feb. 7.
Silver Ready	25 15 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay Feb 7.
1st Settlement.	58-14-0
2nd Settlement.	59-2-0

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1929.

Mr. Cocke, M.L.A., who is cock-sure of the enormous good the Public Menace Bill introduced by Mr. Crerar in the Assembly, inspite of the declared unwillingness of the majority in that body last session to have anything to do with it, has, indeed, very entertaining ideas about what a Select Committee can do to "improve" the measure.

* * * *

He had stated in his oration in support of the Star Chamber methods Government wish to introduce that "three hundred million ignorant people were at the mercy of Communists".

* * * *

"Who is responsible for the illiteracy?" retorted Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his crushing indictment of the measure. Mr. Cocke interrupts him with the amazing remark:—"If the Hon. Member can come to a Select Committee and insert some educational provisions—".

* * * *

So the measure, as improved by the Select Committee, can have, if necessary, "an educational clause" instituting a course for "dangerous" persons shipped out of India by Government in order to inculate into them the principles of Imperialism and Law and Order as Capitalism understands those precious terms.

* * * *

Mr. Ford in his latest book "My Philosophy of Industry" has a bright vision of the world's future, particularly of women's future. With the full harnessing of machinery, he predicts that "men and women of the future will see the end of drudgery."

* * * *

They will have time to think and cultivate their minds. Cooking will be done outside the home and meals "delivered in a hot, appetising condition" from outside.

* * * *

Think of it—how large will be the opportunity for women to "put hubby in his proper place." When relieved of the drudgery of cooking they will be able "to think and cultivate their minds"—to tackle this problem, even much more efficiently than they do it now.

* * * *

Reporter (in seach of exclusive interview)—"I gather from what you have told me, Madam, that you believe in getting married."

Film-star.—"My dear man, I certainly do. Personally I have been, am, and am going to be married."

Latest Cotton News

—:o:—

New York Futures 8 Points Up.

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb. 7.
11 p.m.

Owing to continued disturbances in Bombay feeling in commercial circles was full of panic and it is doubtful whether the forward trading in cotton will resume to-morrow.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points and a further rise of 2 points was added on short covering and trade support. The Official discount rate of the Bank of England which left a record in the financial history of England of maintaining 4 1/2 per cent throughout the year was broken to-day. Owing to firm demand for money the discount rate is raised by 1 per cent to 5-1/2 per cent. to-day. These had considerable effect on the general sentiment and the general wave of selling wiped out the improvement in the prices recorded this morning and the market closed weak at a decline of 4 points.

The opening decline of 9 points at New York was influenced by unfavourable Liverpool advices. There was absence of buying and under long liquidation prices were quoted 13 points below last closing. At 11 a.m. recovery of 1 point left New York prices 12 points down.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	New York Feb. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	19.79
To-day's Opening Rate	19.70
Difference	—.09
To-days Closing Rate	19.87
Difference	plus .08
Broach Expectation.	Rs. 357 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

	Liverpool Feb. 7.
Previous Closing Rate	10.18
To-day's Opening Rate.	10.23
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate.	10.14
Difference	—.04

MAHATMA GANDHI CHASTISES SINDHI YOUTH

—:o:—

"INDIANS MERELY COMMISSION AGENTS OF ALIEN MASTERS"

CAREERS FROM EXORBITANT DOWRIES

KARACHI, Feb. 6.

Mr. Gandhi was in a chastening mood when he addressed a mass meeting of students of the D. J. Sind College and its two affiliated colleges yesterday afternoon, after receiving a lengthy address printed on khaddar and a purse containing Rs. 605 subscribed by the students. After referring to the Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund and the many fine things they had said about him in their address, Mr. Gandhi said the first thing he disliked was the presentation of the address in English which was an alien tongue. The students has disregarded his feelings by not having the address in Sindhi. How could they talk about independence when even in such a small thing as the adoption of a mother tongue they had failed. Mr. Gandhi next caustically remarked on the mass of students before him wearing foreign cloth. Many wore collars and ties which they imagined enhanced their beauty, but he could only regard them as chains of bondage which young men found convenient to hand round their necks.

EDUCATION FROM MONEY OF DRUNKARDS.

India was becoming poorer every day and ports like Karachi were merely places from where annually millions of rupees were drained away to foreign lands. Indians merely acted as Commission Agents for alien masters. They pointed to their educational institutions with pride, but the truth of the matter was that education in India was maintained from excise revenues; in other words, from the blood of the poor people who must needs remain drunkards to provide finances to the State.

Referring to the Sind Flood Relief, Mr. Gandhi said that his third grievance against the students of Sind was that there were no workers competent enough to render assistance in connection with Sind flood distress and Professor Narain-das Malkani had ultimately to requisition help from Gujarati young men. That, he considered, was a stigma on the Sind province which was proud of its educational achievements. The Gujaratis had always been looked down upon by the Sindhis uncultured boors, yet in this hour of dire need not one Sindhi young man could be found to do social reconstruction work in the affected areas.

CAREERS FROM DOWRIES.

The fourth thing that shocked Mr. Gandhi was the exhorbitant rate of marriage dowry in Sind down as "deti leti". Young men extorted money from brides' parents and proceeded to England to compete for the I.C.S. or to qualify for the bar. When they returned to India they treated their own wives little better than slaves. They regarded their life partners as marketable commodities, instead of sharing their weal and woe with them. Mr. Gandhi concluded with a fervent appeal to the students to remodel their mode of living on a humbler principle and to wear khaddar always.—A. P.

LADIES PRESENT ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

—:o:—

KARACHI, Feb. 6.

Mr. Gandhi's programme to-day included an address of welcome from Karachi ladies which was presented in the Khalikdina Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity by women and children. The address was read in Gujarati. Mr. Gandhi tried to reply again and again but the noise was so great and incessant that he had to abandon his speech. The meeting broke up in confusion.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1929.

PEACE MOVES

Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation, deserves the thanks of every citizen for the lead he took in calling on Thursday a Peace Conference to deal with the grave and critical situation through which this City is passing. It was a lead which was not taken too soon. In his brief but most effective opening address he directed the discussion, which followed, in the right channel. He tersely summed up all that could be said on the duty that lay nearest to those who had gathered there when he said that they had not to discuss and find out how they got into the present nightmare but to devise means how to get out of it. When a house is on fire, its occupants do not indulge in bitter discussion about the origin of the fire but concentrate their effort on putting out the fire as quickly as possible. Dr. Deshmukh served the true interests of the City when in his opening address he pleaded that no controversy should be imported into the discussion and that the latter should be confined to making constructive suggestions for restoring peace and amity in the City and when he sternly put down all attempts to raise controversial issues. The result was that the discussion was carried on in a business-like manner and what we are fully confident is an effective programme of work was laid down. A Central Executive Committee of 25 persons has been appointed with Dr. Deshmukh as Chairman charged with the duty of organising measures for the restoration of peace in the City. In this work the Committee will be assisted by peace committees in each ward of the City, consisting of members representing the different Wards in the Municipality together with prominent persons in the Wards and the local leaders. The key to the successful prosecution of this great work is personal contact with the people and their leaders in each Ward. We trust the members of all these Ward Committees will at once begin their work; for, time is the most important factor and every hour that passes adds to the toll of innocent lives and the anxiety of the citizens. Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Nariman drew attention to the visit they and other prominent Hindu and Muslim citizens had made in motor lorries in the early part of the day to the affected areas. What they saw was most touchingly described by Dr. Deshmukh though no one who witnessed the scenes could adequately describe them: "Myself and a few colleagues of mine and a few other prominent citizens, have just been round this fair City of Bombay and we thought that we were passing round a burial ground. Streets which are ordinarily absolutely crowded are deserted and we saw all the houses shut, shops closed and there was an expression of anxiety on the face of each and every citizen of Bombay." The visits of the prominent Hindu and Muslim citizens had the effect of inspiring some confidence in the panic-struck people and such visits must be made the most important item of the work of restoring inter-communal harmony and peace.

The leaders of Bombay have thus well begun the mission of peace. And the Government of Bombay, we are glad to see, realize the importance of the work the leaders have been doing. In the communique which they issued yesterday they assure the public that there are ample forces in Bombay to deal with any disorder and earnestly advise every one to go quietly about their business and avoid assembling in crowds in the streets. It is not enough to have ample forces to deal with any serious disorder that may arise. The duty of Government is to prevent such disorders. It is not enough for the troops to be posted and kept in readiness at important centres. Most of the murderous assaults have taken place in bye-lanes. While the troops should be kept in readiness at all centres of disturbances, police parties must be asked to be constantly on the move night and day. Government, again, must take immediate measures to prohibit the use of 'lathis' and disarm all those found in possession of them and, above all, orders must at once be issued for the closure of the liquor shops throughout the City until normal conditions are restored. These are measures which Government in every civilized country takes and we treat with the contempt it deserves the ignoble and malicious suggestion of the "Evening News," which we see from the Reuter's cable is echoed by the London "Times" and "Daily Mail," that these riots and the demand for military aid show that Indians cannot live in peace except with the aid of the British and under the protecting arms of Britain. Our reply is that when we demand the intervention of the military we make the demand because the Police in Bombay has been found to be inadequate to deal with the abnormal situation and our demand is for troops, not necessarily 'British' troops, but troops for whom the tax-payer pays. Under Swaraj on occasions of emergency, such as the present one, our Government would not hesitate to use military forces if it thinks fit; only a Swaraj Government would be vigilant enough to take precautionary measures to prevent such a situation as we see to-day in Bombay arising at all under a British Government, which the "Times of India" denounces as a supine Government. A word about the Press to which some thoughtless references were made at Thursday's meeting. The Press has its duty to perform to the public. Its first and foremost duty is to provide news. That it does at great personal risk to those who gather them. There may be a black sheep here and there. But it betrays, to say the least, lamentable lack of sense of responsibility on the part of those who seek to guide public opinion to make sweeping allegations against the entire Press.

UNMASKED.

The best contribution to the Assembly discussion on the Public Safety Bill on Wednesday was Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech, if only because he confined himself mainly to the discussion of the Bill itself, a feature conspicuous by its absence in the speeches of most of the supporters of the measure. The Pandit dissected the Bill through and through and exposed it in all its hideousness. A few minutes before Mr. Keane, a U. P. official, had reminded the House how "M. Trotsky was only a few days ago ordered by the present Soviet Government to remove himself bag and baggage". But Panditji was not much impressed by the model placed before him by the critics of Communism themselves. Mr. Keane had also referred, in an attempt to prove the growing Communist menace in India, to "the existence of a section of Congressmen whose ultimate aim is to overthrow the present Government." Panditji did not disown the compliment but claimed it not for a section of Congressmen but for all Congressmen. He said: "It is the Creed of the Congress to subvert the present Government peacefully. The Congress is for civil disobedience. Mahatma Gandhi has been proclaiming from housetops that we are preparing for civil disobedience for subverting the present system of Government." This was not said in a spirit of bravado. It was only to show that if it was a crime to aspire to subvert the present Government and put a better one in its place, as the Bill in question made it out to be, the whole Congress was already guilty of that crime. What he urged was that no person, Indian or non-Indian, should be punished for his opinions or intentions, as the Bill did. But if anyone actually preached violence "it was for Government to suppress that act and the individual concerned by all legal and legitimate means at its disposal."

Pandit Nehru was careful to state that the methods of punishment, even when due, should be "legal and legitimate." But he pointed out that the so-called "ex-parte" trial allowed to the accused under the Bill without his even knowing the evidence on which he was accused, a trial by Government servants chosen by the prosecuting Government, was but a farce. The clause relating to the forfeiture of money he regarded as most objectionable, as "it gave power to the executive to put their hands into the pockets of anyone and relieve him of his money." And as regards the power the Bill gave to Government to demand of any Bank to specify information in its possession regarding any money received through it for any person in India, he could only describe the procedure as "monstrous".

Sir George Rainy was discreet in not attempting a reply to Panditji's detailed analysis of the Bill. But it was positively childish of him to twit Panditji with inconsistency in giving freedom to Communists to use their money freely and at the same time denying freedom to foreign shipping interests to contribute more than 25 per cent to the Capital for Indian coastal shipping. Panditji had not a chance to reply. Else he would probably have said that the foreign interests would get their dividends duly on their 25 per cent capital and that their surplus money also would be safe in their pockets. Those who were anxiously expecting that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas would change his views on account of recent disturbances in Bombay received a rude shock when he said: "The commercial community in India believes that the measure has been conceived more for political reasons than to give relief to industry, and the Indian commercial community will be prepared to suffer to any extent rather than allow the Executive by their vote any power of that nature." In fact, Sir Purshotamdas fully agreed with Pandit Nehru in regarding the Bill as a "piece of arbitrary absolutism" or "Public Danger Bill." With the docile majority consisting of officials, nominated members and some elected members who are influenced by considerations other than those of justice and the interests of the country at their back, Government have carried the motion for reference to the Select Committee. Their success is due to many elected members being absent from Delhi. We trust they will soon proceed to Delhi and when the Select Committee's report is placed before the Assembly, help to reject it.

BASSEIN REVISION SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am directed to draw your attention to the following statement made in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the subject of the Bassein revision settlement:—Mr. Smyth is forced to admit that the Settlement Officer has blundered in the classification of salt rice lands many of which have entirely gone out of cultivation." If you will refer to paragraph 8 of my letter, you will find no allusion to the Settlement Officer whatsoever and no such admission. You appear to be under the impression that one of the duties of a Settlement Officer is to reclassify lands. ('Soil' is the term used in the Land Revenue Code). This is not the case. The general classification of the soil in any given area is made by the Superintendent of Land Records in connection with the original settlement. After that, under Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code, it can, under the orders of Government, be revised once, and then it becomes final. As the soil classification of the Bassein Taluka has already been once revised, it cannot lawfully be revised again. But whereas in the present case, Government have reason to believe that a revision of the existing classification is desirable with a view to ascertaining whether any reduction of the assessment on particular lands is justified, they are prepared, notwithstanding this, to direct a further revision. In no circumstances, however, would such a revision be made the occasion for any enhancement of the assessment.

2. I am to request that this letter may be given the same publicity as your original article.—Yours, etc.,

J. W. SMYTH,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION AND REGISTRATION FEE

SCANDAL THAT MUST BE ENDED

—:o:—

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

Only a few days ago I had pointed out the existence of the questionable practice of getting an eligible graduate on the roll by the would-be candidate or his agents paying the registration fee for him, so that the first preference vote may be secured for the particular candidate, and I had said that such a practice amounted to buying of votes, and as such ought to be denounced. I had then thought that the evil was limited and had hoped that a little publicity would stop the rot and when I found in your Editorial columns a straight-from-the-shoulder reference to "some undesirable elements.....who have succeeded in reducing the election to the Senate to a mere matter of efficient canvassing and effective cheque-book", I have felt further fortified in holding such hopes. But the rot goes on increasing from day to day, and demoralisation appears to be wide-spread. I feel that the limit has been reached and I am convinced that the time has come when such malpractices must be exposed, so that the University may be saved from the stigma of dishonour. I am quite prepared to grant that only a few men might be following this dishonourable practice, but we cannot get away from the fact that the evil is there and even the acts of a few, if not publicly denounced, would in time contaminate and corrupt the body-moral of the University.

BUYING OF VOTES.

I would have very much wished that the occasion had not arisen demanding such exposure, but now that cleansing the festering sore is imperative, I consider that it must be unhesitatingly done. It is no use mincing matters. I have got authentic and authoritative proof—which is absolutely convincing to me—that the graduate who has succumbed to the baneful influence of such canvassers, has not even had time to pause and think about the immorality of his being a party to a transaction that can only be called a practical buying and selling of a vote, say what you will, for a would-be candidate to offer to pay the fees of registration for a graduate, and actually to pay them are acts which are immoral in the extreme, and no University which is zealous of its honour and dignity can afford to ignore them.

ABOLISH THE FEE.

Such an evil, I understand, has entered only lately into the portals of the University, and there are ample signs that it is on the increase. Unfortunately, the small number of first preference votes under the "theoretically-perfect" single-transferable-vote system of proportional representation, that is necessary for a candidate's success at the election, has been very helpful in the perpetration of this particular variety of vote-seeuring malpractice and it is a subject of general talk, dismay and even resentment among graduates, who have proved unpurchaseable and upright, in spite of "persuasion". A candidate who sets about securing his election by such a method, can easily do so—provided always that there is a sufficient number of "unthinking" graduates, who would just sign a form, if that would oblige "A" or "B", and if such a graceful act on their part can be done at no expense to themselves—at a very small investment for the glory of sitting on the Senate. The quota for success, on a roll of 4,000 graduates, is only 154, and at Rs. 9 (nine) at a vote for every new graduate brought on the roll, it would require only Rs. 1,386 and other incidental expenses may bring the figure up to Rs. 2,000. This is the weakness of the P. R. system and I consider that it is the greatest drawback, particularly as there is a registration fee. This fee, instead of being a blessing, has proved to be a curse, and I am definitely of opinion, that the sooner it is removed the better it is for the University. There is no justification for charging such a fee,—at least it does not increase the intelligence of the graduate. There is no such fee for the University graduates' roll for the Legislative Council and we fail to see why such a fee should be charged for the University elections.

INCITEMENT TO MALPRACTICES.

If it is considered necessary that a levy of a fee is necessary in order to meet the expenses and even to raise some revenue —which latter idea, I certainly resent— then I should suggest that such a fee may be charged at the time of the conferment of degree, as a small compound fee for life and a graduate, once he is of a certain standing,—and even the period of such waiting should be only small, say two or three years after graduation—should automatically be placed on the electoral roll for University purposes. The levying of this fee in the way it is done is not merely an annoyance and an irritation to many graduates, but it has been found to be a potent incitement to malpractices. Once the new Senate is constituted, all the elements in the University sensitive to the preservation of its morale should combine and rescind those particular provisions in the Rules and Regulations.

I would much rather not say more today, though I promise that, if occasion demands, I shall not fail to come forward again. I wish to point out that it is very difficult to establish "legal" proof of such practices, or to produce witnesses or affidavits, but I am sure the public will understand that both the man who offers the registration fee and the man who permits such fee to be paid for his registration cannot be expected by their own acts —and that too willingly—to bring proof against themselves and thus publicly condemn themselves.

WANTED--A COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The events of the last few days in this city cannot but provide food for the most serious reflection and anxiety to every thinking citizen. The duty, however, of such citizens would not have been done merely by declaring these events to be deplorable, not to say a disgrace to the city. There may be causes lying hidden beneath the surface of events, which it may be impossible to expose and remedy all at once; but there are aspects of the present disturbances, which, I venture to say, are capable of being remedied, if only the thinking citizens feeling the responsibility of their citizenship will apply their shoulder to the wheel.

A little reflection will make it obvious why the ordinary authorities can either not take effective action to remedy some of the aspects of the present disturbances here referred to; or, if they did take drastic action, they run the risk of being grievously misunderstood. The official and, at that the European high official, is in an exceedingly delicate position under present conditions of the country, and in such emergencies as now obtain in this city. So far as one can see through the present trouble to its roots there is little in the occurrences hitherto to invest them with a communal significance. And yet a suspicion of such a possibility has already been breathed about; and those sitting on loaded mines can never say what little stray spark would suffice to give rise to a conflagration. The scare about kidnapping seems to be similarly unfounded; but that is not sufficient reason to prevent many sober citizens from entertaining lively apprehensions even on that score. No amount of official assurances would, under the preveailig atmosphere, suffice to reassure the public mind.

Under these circumstances, is it not high time responsible and thoughtful elements in the city came together to organise some kind of an unofficial organisation for the maintenance of civic peace and public safety? A Committee of Public Safety of a non-official character, composed of representative sober-minded, responsible elements, is an urgent necessity, if the evil is to be cured so far at least as to guarantee the maintenance of civic order. Officials like the Municipal Commissioner or the Commissioner of Police may be on such a Committee, even if in a purely advisory capacity; but the lead must be taken, and the brunt of responsibility borne, by such non-official leaders of the city as the President of the Municipality, or that of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry; the editors of papers, and representatives of interests or communities concerned, who would not lose their sense of balance in the heat of the moment's passion. Such a Committee would be a boon to meet effectively the present trouble, and may be a blessing for the future too, if the right type of people combine to organise it, and stay together to keep it going, even after the emergency of the moment has passed. It may be too ambitious to suggest that its machinery might even be utiliser to help solve the problem of industrial unrest that seems to be at the bottom of all this evil; but even with a more modest programme of immediate utility, a Committee of this nature cannot fail to serve its purpose. It is to be hoped sincerely that the elements and individuals appealed to hereby will not fail to take up the idea energetically, if it commends itself to them.

For himself the undersigned can only add that any help he can render to such a committee would be at their disposal for the asking.—Yours etc.

K. T. SHAH.

School of Economics and Sociology
University of Bombay.
Feb. 6.

(Owing to pressure on our space this letter which was intended for publication in an yesterday's issue was held over.—Editor "B C.")

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Grim Commentary on Kellogg Pact.

America has signed the Kellogg Pact. In fact it was in America that the greatest enthusiasm was shown for the work for international peace which her Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, laboriously undertook and carried into effect—so far as securing the signature of forty-seven Governments of the world to his pact of peace is concerned. But American Big Navy interests are not troubled about the ridiculous and suspect position in which they place their country when after this magnificent gesture for peace they advocate a policy which can only end in war. The refusal of the Senate to eliminate from the Naval Construction Bill the time clause which requires that the new cruisers must be laid down before July, 1931, is not only an attempt to coerce the President, Mr. Coolidge, who will not assent to the measure if the clause remains, it is also an ominous threat to Great Britain that American capitalism which controls the Senate is ready to retaliate.

Good Sense At Last.

Good sense has at last begun to prevail in the Education Department with regard to the Gujarat College strike. The Minister of Education, the Hon. Mr. Maulvi Rafiuddin, deserves to be congratulated on the courage—belated though it is—that he has shown in allowing no notion of false official prestige to override the dictates of justice and fairplay. According to a communique issued by the Director of Information, Government "have decided on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the College, to cancel the notice issued on the 22nd December and to relieve the students from any penalty which it is in their power to remit" and "as a result of these orders, the postponed terminal examination will not be held." It is kind of the Principal to have recommended this decision after all that has happened. Would he had done so earlier, but we trust it is not too late now. The terminal reexamination having been dropped, the question of a fee or fine also goes. But it is possible that many boys who have been on strike for over a month will not be able to complete the required number of term days of attendance. Government have promised to remit any penalty "which it is in their power to remit." The question of term days is finally to be decided by the University. We trust the Syndicate will not be over-strict in the matter and that the Principal would, in the spirit of the official communique, recommend to the University the grant of the term days.

Whose is the cry?

The slogan "Burma for the Burmans" was repeatedly emphasized in evidence given by the Burma for Burmans League and the Separation of Burma League before the Simon Commission. If the cry "Burma for Burmans" would result in the Burmans obtaining full political and administrative control of their land, the Indian community in Burma and the people of India would welcome this happy consummation with the greatest delight. But the question is who it is precisely that is instilling into the mind of a certain section of the politically-minded Burmese this desire to separate themselves from India and form an independent administrative unit? The cry is based on anti-Indian sentiment and the European interests in Burma have been the foremost in helping the agitation against the Indians to grow because they resent the economic importance and prosperity which the small Indian community in Burma has won by dint of hard work.

Illuminating Commentary.

It is the Burma Chamber of Commerce, a European body, and the Burma Association of Professional News and Businessmen, also a European body, whose interest it is to make the Burmans take the distorted view that the presence of Indians in their land means hindrance to the economic prosperity and political development of the children of the soil. Mr. Wroughton, the representative of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, tried to ridicule the very natural suggestion made by a Burman witness of broad outlook, W. Aung Thine, that because the Europeans held nearly a monopolist control of business in Burma, they wanted the political advance of the country to be slow. The warmth with which this just estimate of the European outlook in regard to Burma was controverted by Mr. Wroughton, provides an illuminating commentary upon the mischievous activity which seeks to create a bitter gulf between the Burman and the Indian.

BOMBAY MAYOR'S PEACE MOVE

CONFE RENCE IN CORPORATION HALL

Except within the Fort area and a little beyond it, Bombay wears a dismal appearance. Business in most of the busy quarters has almost been paralysed. While one could see some places absolutely deserted, at others large crowds of people are found collected. Anxiety is writ large on their faces. Tense excitement prevails in yet certain other quarters. Squads of police reinforced by military squadrons are posted in important localities. Everywhere there is the cry for peace, but none seems to be in a position to state categorically as to when this situation of uncertainty will end. This is the inevitable conclusion to which one will be irresistibly driven when one takes a round throughout the City.

ON A MISSION OF PEACE

It was a right move, though belated, that prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders took on Wednesday by personally patrolling the whole of the disturbed area with the message of peace, safety and harmony. Quite a large number of the leading citizens of all communities met together at the Wellington Cinema at about 10 a.m. on Thursday whence they proceeded to Chowpatty where motor lorries and cars were kept in readiness. Prominent among those who formed the party were Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. L. B. Tairsee, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Fazil Mooraj, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, Sirdar Sleman Kassum Mitha, Shariff Devji Kanji, Mr. D. D. Sethia, Mr. Noormahomed Chinoy, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, M.L.C., Mr. Dwarkadas C. Vakil, Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally of the Youth League, Mr. A. S. Wali, Munshi Fateh Mahomed, Khan Saheb Karamally Ibrahim, Mr. Abubaker Begmahomed, Mr. M. I. Kartay, Mr. M. I. Jitekar, Mr. H. I. Jitekar and several others. The party divided itself into several inter-communal groups and got into three unhooded lorries and drawn up cars. Thus they proceeded on the mission of peace, security and harmony. The route covered included Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazar, Null Bazar, Crawford Market J. J. Hospital, Mazagaon, Lal Baug, Pojbavdi and other affected areas. An appeal printed in all the four principal languages, English, Urdu, Gujarati and Marathi, assuring the public that all the rumours spread in the City were baseless and appealing to the people to end the ugly disturbances and fratricidal warfare were distributed throughout the route.

A PATHAN LEADER JOINS PARTY

On the way the party was joined by Sirdar Samad Khan, a prominent leader of the Pathans, who placed himself at the disposal of the peace party. He assured the leaders that he would try his utmost to serve the cause of concord and harmony. While at some parts 'en route' there was a deserted appearance at several others anxious crowds of all classes of people besieged the lorries and cheered the party when they heard from them by word of mouth and the printed handbill that they were on the sacred mission of peace and harmony.

The party finally broke up at the Corporation Hall where a public meeting was held under the lead of the President, Dr. Deshmukh.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FORMED

LEADERS BENT ON EXORCISING COMMUNALISM

"The sorry state of affairs that is prevailing in Bombay for the past few days must not be allowed to continue for a day longer. We cannot waste time in investigating the causes of the trouble but we must atonce apply all the remedies to put a stop to it". This was the fervent appeal made by Dr. Deshmukh, the Mayor of Bombay, at a round table conference of leaders of all the communities held in the Corporation Hall on Thursday morning to discuss ways and means of restoring peace in the city.

In response to the invitation of the Mayor, a large number of prominent men of every community attended the meeting. Suggestions to bring about peace in the city were put forward by Muslim as well as Hindu leaders and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That a Central Executive Committee with the President of the Corporation as chairman be appointed immediately to organise steps for the restoration of peace in the city".

"The committee to appoint Ward Peace Committees in different Wards in the city to carry out the programme of work and propaganda in that direction."

"The Peace Committees to be in communication with the various leaders of Jamats and caste groups and seek their cooperation and help in removing misunderstanding and restoring peace in the city."

"Leaders of all communities to go round the disturbed areas and distribute hand-bills exhorting people to keep calm."

That the meeting was fully representative of every class and community of Bombay would be evident from the following list of prominent people who were present: Sir Reginald Spence, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Maulana Mahomed Ali, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Husseinali Rahimtoola, Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtey, Dr. Batliwalla, Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, S. T. Sheppard, Maulana Shaukat Ali, K. F. Nariman, L. R. Tairsee, Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Alban D'Souza, Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Sheriff Devji, Sirdar Sulleman Cassum Mitha, Mrs. Shafi Tyebji, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Gokhale, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal and many City Fathers."

FORM WARD COMMITTEES.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, the first speaker, suggested the formation of Ward Committees of prominent men of the Ward in the whole of the city. It should be the duty of the members of the Committee to go round the locality and assure the public that there was no cause for anxiety. They should receive all complaints and immediately look into them.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi was of opinion that the Ward Committees should consist of elected representatives of the Corporation because they had a better knowledge of the people living in those wards. He thought organisations like the Social Service League and Students' Brotherhood could render service in removing the misunderstanding by approaching people and appealing them not to lend their ears to false rumours.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla traced the genesis of the whole trouble to all sorts of false rumours being spread in the City. The immediate concern of the leaders, therefore, should be to remove all wrong impressions. He suggested the beating of "batakis" that the rumour about Pathan kidnapping was false and that no one should be molested. He agreed that Ward Committees ought to be appointed but it should not consist of only elected members of the Corporation but prominent men of the localities should be invited to serve on the Committee. He also suggested distribution of pamphlets freely especially in the mill area and other centres where disturbances were taking place.

Dr. Savarkar thought it would not be sufficient if the kidnapping scare was simply contradicted. The Government ought to be recommended to appoint a commission to enquire into the truth of Pathan kidnapping.

Dr. Deshmuk: I think the Government can be trusted to do that without our recommendation. I only want to know from you what we can do in the matter.

Dr. Savarkar futher suggested holding public meetings at places of disturbances where prominent leaders of both Hindu and Muslim communities should address.

Mr. K. F. Nariman wished that the conference must have been called much earlier. However, he agreed, Ward committees consisting of prominent members of both communities should be appointed. But more important than this was that the leaders of all communities should jointly visit places of disturbances and exert their influence in preventing any trouble. The speaker himself along with other prominent members had gone round the city in the morning and found that such visits were having very good effect. He thought that if these were continued it was bound to restore confidence and peace. (Applause). He thought in this work the co-operation of leaders of Jamats and caste groups should be taken. The speaker himself had taken along with him Sardar Samathkhan, a prominent Pathan, around the city in the morning and found that the latter could exert remarkable influence among Pathans.

MR. CHAGLA GOES AT "TIMES".

Mr. M. C. Chagla agreed with Mr. Nariman's suggestions but pleaded for a permanent organisation of public safety in Bombay. It should consist of prominent members of all communities in whose hands the reputation of the City must rest. His next suggestion related to newspapers in Bombay. That morning the "Times of India" had come out with glaring headlines of a "communal riot" in the City which would more than anything inflame communal passion (shame! shame!). The speaker strongly resented attempts of some newspapers in giving communal colour to the happenings while the fight was actually between isolated attacks on Pathans and Hindus. Such papers were doing terrible harm to the cause of peace. He appealed to all papers to help in the cause of restoring peace in the City.

Sir Phiroze Sethna highly commended the efforts of the local police and hoped a recommendation would be made to the Government for increasing the police force because it was inadequate.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Mr. N. M. Dumasia were in favour of appointing influential Ward Committees.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale was prepared to accompany leaders in their rounds in the City and give all help to restore peace.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji said that the Mahomedan leaders had awakened to their sense of duty before anybody else in this matter. They had already printed Urdu pamphlets exhorting Muslims to keep peace which would be distributed freely at Friday's prayers.

Mr. J. B. Patel was very anxious to know what the Labour leaders had to say about these disturbances.

Sir Reginald Spence agreed with Mr. Nariman that leaders ought to take trips to centres of disturbance.

Another speaker blamed the newspapers for giving glaring headlines which created panic.

Mr. A. S. Walli advocated "proper handling" of the newspapers which were spreading mischievous news.

WHAT INDIAN PRESS HAS REALLY DONE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi speaking on behalf of Indian newspapers thanked Dr. Deshmukh for calling the Conference. He stated that so far as he knew they were giving accurate news contradicting all false rumours. It was the press which took initiative by suggesting a conference of all leaders to bring about peace. In some cases the press had suppressed dangerous and ugly rumours. The Press was as anxious as any one to see peace restored and its columns were always at the disposal of those who were working for its restoration.

Dr. Alban D'Souza favoured formation of Ward committees and peace propaganda.

Mr. Kolhatkar first wanted a correct diagnosis of the whole trouble.

Dr. Deshmukh: We have no time for diagnosis.

PRAYERS IN MOSQUES' FOR PEACE.

Mr. Meherally, of the Youth League made the suggestion that pamphlets explaining the whole position should be distributed in different mosques on Friday, lest interested parties might try to exploit the communal fanaticism of Muslims. He advised that Muslim leaders should make it a point to attend mosques on Friday and appeal to Muslims not to take part in disturbances. (Hear! Hear!)

Mr. Fazul Muraz stated that the above suggestion would be acted upon by Muslim leaders on Friday. It had been arranged to hold a prayer for the restoration of peace in the City.

A LABOUR LEADER SPEAKS.

Mr. Dange, representing the Workers and Peasants' Party and the Girni Kamgar Union stated that they were definitely opposed to communalism of any character. He would not try to hide the fact that workers in Parel were very much excited, but the Labour Union had already printed pamphlets and some mills had already commenced work on Thursday.

Mr. Mahomedali at this juncture was heard to say "Why were they not working for two days?"

DR. Deshmukh asked Mr. Dange not to pay attention to interruptions.

NO COMMUNAL FEELING AMONG WORKERS.

Further Mr. Dange stated that there were no communal feelings as such among the workers but alarming news were spreading which made them suspicious. If the news was stopped there would be no trouble at all. He was prepared to assist leaders in bringing about peace in the City with his organisation of volunteers.

STATEMENT OF LEADER OF PATHANS.

Sardar Samad Khan, a prominent leader of the Pathans made a declaration to the meeting that the present trouble was engineered by "mavalis," and Pathans like other people loved peace very much. The restoration of peace, he thought, was not a very difficult task, if leaders of every community came forward and helped the cause of peace. He for one was prepared to move in the disturbed areas and exhort Pathans to keep peace (Loud Applause).

After several others had spoken Mr. B. G. Horniman moved the resolution for the appointment of a Central Executive Committee, Peace Committees, etc. which was unanimously passed.

At the outset Dr. Deshmukh thanked the citizens for responding to his invitation in such large numbers. It was the duty of every citizen, he declared, to see that the sorry state of affairs which was prevailing in Bombay for some days past did not continue a day longer, but was put a stop to immediately. That morning the speaker along with prominent leaders of other communities had taken a round in the City and it seemed to him that he had been going round a burial ground. The busiest and crowded thoroughfare of the City were deserted, and shops were closed and if he happened to see a solitary face it was clouded with anxiety and fear. These things needed to be put a stop to, immediately, and this could be done only if people of the City met in a conference and there was a thorough cleansing of hearts. The speaker invited the citizens to lend suggestions for restoring peace in the City but he requested them not to investigate or go into the causes of the present trouble. There was no time to waste but every remedy must be applied towards restoring peace. He invited constructive suggestions from the audience.

Upon suggestions from the audience the above resolution was passed.

Ward Committees To Begin Work

BRITISH PRESS RAISES "BOLSHIE" BOGEY

—:o:—

Sneers at India's Fitness for Swaraj

GOVT.'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE

—:o:—

Ample Resources to Deal With Disorder

MEETING AT INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER

—:o:—

PROMINENT CITIZENS CONCERT MEASURES

—:o:—

A meeting of the leading Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Bombay was held at 31, Murzban Road under the presidentship of Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee when, among others, were present the Hon'ble Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt., Sheth Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., Rao Saheb Harjivan Valji, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Sheriff Dewjee Kanjee, Sulaiman Kassim Mitha, Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola, Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Mr. Krishnalal Jhaveri, Mr. M. C. Chagla and Mr. J. K. Mehta.

The Chairman explaining the objects of the meeting observed that the meeting had its genesis in a meeting held the day before at the same place to consider the steps to be taken to meet the crisis through which Bombay was passing. The Chairman made it clear that it was not intended to go into the causes which led to the present trouble but they were met there to consider what steps should be taken to meet the situation and allay the scare and bring about the resumption of the normal activities of Bombay. The chairman also invited the views of those present on the situation and after some discussion it was decided to issue the following joint manifesto which was signed by the members present at the meeting:

THE JOINT APPEAL

—:o:—

The following joint appeal has been issued over the signatures of leading Hindu and Muslim citizens of Bombay, prominent among them being: Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Sheriff Devji Kanji, Sheth Lalji Naranji, Mr. M. C. Chagala, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Sulaman Kassem, Mr. Kursondas Mulji Jetha, Haji Ali Mahomed Jelalluddin, Harjivan Valji, Mr. Ebrahim Gulamhussein Currimbhoy, Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, Mr. Multani Tehalram Girdharlal and Mr. Jesukhlal K. Mehta:

BRUTAL ASSAULTS CONDEMNED.

"We, the undersigned Hindu and Moslem citizens of Bombay unequivocally condemn the brutal assaults made upon Pathans and other Hindu and Moslem citizens of Bombay and offer our heartfelt condolences to the families of those who have fallen victims to the mad frenzy of undesciplined mobs.

"We also condemn the attacks made on Hindu temples and sympathise with those whose religous feelings have been hurt by this untoward incident.

DON'T TARNISH BOMBAY'S NAME.

"We request all Hindu and Moslem citizens of Bombay not to tarnish the fair name of our city by turning it into a battle-ground for free fights between members of different communities. We beg of them to forget and bury the past and take united action to restore peace and harmony in this city of ours of which we are all proud and which has so far maintained its reputation as a cosmopolitan centre where different communities have lived in peace and amity.

WICKED RUMOURS.

"The signatories do not believe that their is any truth in or foundation for the wicked and mischievous rumours which have been circulating that children are being kidnapped from the city. We ask our fellow citizens not to give any credence to such reports."

MAYOR DESHMUKH.

Dr. Deshmukh who took the lead in convening prominent citizens to a meeting to devise means of bringing about peace.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

It was also decided that the following eight gentlemen representing the Hindu and Mahomedan communities should be appointed to constitute the emergency Committee to respond to any calls that may be made for immediate help and relief from members of both the communities:

Sir Munmohandas Ramji, Kt., Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Seth Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., Mr. Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji, Sardar Suleman Cassum, Mr. Sheric Rowjee Kanjee, Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola and Mr. Fazul Muraj.

The headquarters of the Committee will be at the shop of Sheth Lalji Nanji situated at Champa Gulli, Mulji Jetha market, telephone No. 20541 for Hindus; and the shop of Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Kanjee, Furniture Bazar Chakla, telephone No. 21688 for Mahomsdans. Communications will be received at both these places and steps taken to provide the necessary help.

HINDU EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

MR. TAIRSEE ON JOINT MANIFESTO

Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative at a late hour in the night in the course of the statement he said that he was pleased with the progress made in the direction of ending the ugly state of affairs in the City.

Mr. Tairsee referred to the meeting called at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that afternoon. It was decided at the meeting to issue a joint manifesto signed both by the Hindu and Mahomedan members present. He considered that that was on achievement because of the tension of feeling. More than that an emergency committee has been set up consisting of Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sherrif Devji Kanji, Mr. Husseinbhoy Rahimtullah and Mr. Fazal Mooraj representing the Mussalmans and Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Seth Lalji Naranji, Seth Madhavdas Vassanji and himself representing the Hindus, the object being to render help to the members of the respective communities. More than that to render help to each other in rescuing members of both the communities and remove them to a safe place. This, said Mr. Tairsee, is a healthy sign and shows that progress is made in the right direction. It was stated at the meeting that the Mahomedan community had such organisation in existence already and expressed a wish that Hindus should have a similar organisation.

A tentative scheme has been drawn up by the Hindu section of the Emergency

(Continued on page 8.)

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—:o:—

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

THE MESSAGE OF HIS LIFE

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Swami Vivekananda at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday evening in commemoration of his sixtyseventh birthday. Mr. B. G. Kher, Swami Vishwananda and Mr. J. C. Chatterjee of the International Vedic Research Institute addressed the meeting of the life work of the Swamiji and described him as one of India's greatest patriot-saints. Mr. K. C. Sen presided.

NOBLEST SON OF INDIA.

At the outset, Mr. B. G. Murdeshwar, Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, informed the audience that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who was to have presided on the occasion, was unable to do so because he was busy visiting the disturbed area in the city. Mr. S. A. Brelvi who was to address the meeting was also engaged in the same work and had communicated his inabilty to attend the meeting but joined in the tributes to the Swamiji that he was one of the India's noblest sons and an outstanding figure in its history.

MR. KHER'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. B. G. Kher declared that they had met to commemorate Swami Vivekananda's birthday that evening under the shadow of communal strife and turmoil in the city. In one sense it was good, because it reminded them of the life of great men like Swamiji ond made them realise how in these times there was so much religion about them and so little God. Narrating the life work of Swami Vivekananda, the speaker, told the audience how although the son of a prosperous attorney and had received the benefit of western education, Swami Vivekananda renounced his life and became a sanyasin seeking truth. His was a great effort to combine the highest ideals of the east with the spirituality of the west.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi stated that Swamiji was a great inspiration to the younger generation who did not believe in religion in its bare dogmas and foolish customs, but believed in its essence, namely faith.

Mr. J. C. Chatterjee emphasised Swami Vivekananda's doctrine of service.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

Swami Vishwananda in an eloquent speech recalled the words of the Swamiji to the youths "Stand like a true soldier and fight the battle of life." He had rightly pointed out that what India wanted to rise from the depth of her degradation was manliness and strength.

With the closing observation of the chairman in which he associated himself with the previous speakers the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY MAYOR'S PEACE MOVE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

Committee referred to above and a deputation waited on Mr. P. A. Kelly and explained to him the object of the Committee and desired him that the police should help the executive committee in achieving their object The Police Commissioner has agreed to do so provided the volunteers of the Committee carried a badge and approached the police authorities, who if they were in a position would render help in rescuing members of community. If not, the police would allow the volunteers to rescue parties desiring help to be removed from localities unsafe either through fear or imaginary fear. This scheme, if carried out, will greatly relieve the tension. Particulars of the scheme will be published to-day but Mr. Tairsee considers the scheme in a fair way of achievement.

The main lines on which the scheme will be worked are as follows:—

"Any Hindu desiring help should communicate with the Emergency Committees and in case of imminent danger phone number 20541 at the shop of Seth Lalji Naranji, Champa Gulli, Mulji Jetha Market

It is proposed to open similar centres to receive messages in other parts of the city particularly Bhuleshwar, Mandvi Pydhoni, Bhendi Bazar and Null Bazar and any help extended to the Emergency Committee will be more than welcome.

Several Hindu gentlemen most prominent in their respeive spheres of life have agreed to join the Organisation to be set up and hence Mr. Tairsee considers this an achievement which is likely to relieve tension.

18 BODIES REMOVED TO MORGUE

—:o:—

41 PERSONS ARRESTED

Three Hindus were brutally done to death at Dana Bunder. The victims are Lalji Dosa and Chandrabhoy Lalji (father and son) who were grain dealers. Another Hindu was fatelly assaulted at Nagdevi who died in the G. T. Hospital.

The total number of injured persons removed to Hospital during the day was 79. Out of them 6 died and 18 bodies were removed to the morgue during the day. One Pathan and one Bohra died of gunshot. 41 persons have been arrested by the Police.

MILITARY OPEN FIRE SEVERAL TIMES

—:o:—

The military had to fire several times on Thursday to disperse the hooligans who were out to take the life of some stray Hindus walking along the road.

A respectable looking Hindu was done to death near Umercarry Post Office by some Pathans. By the time the police went to the spot the assailants had taken to their heels.

In the afternoon an attempt was made by some "mawalis" to attack a shopkeeper near Bhendy Bazar in his shop. The military opened fire upon the hooligans and saved the Bania shopkeeper from the clutches of death.

Soon after this incident a Hindu motor lorry driver was brutally attacked by a furious mob of Pathans at Sandhurst Road and again the military had to open fire in which some Pathans were wounded and removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The corner of Northbrook Garden near Kumbharwada was also the scene of firing when the military had to use a few rounds to save a Hindu who was being attacked by a mob of Mahomedans.

The casualties caused by firing are not assertained but it presumed obout two died on the spot while about a dozen were removed to the hospital.

A Pathan who was responsible for the brutal assault on several Hindus on Wednesday and Thursday and in some cases even their death was secured at Bhendy Bazar by the police at about 4-30 p. m. when he was loitering with a heavy stick in his hand.

ARREST IF YOU DARE!

Another Pathan who killed a Hindu near Umercarry Post Office on Wednesday about 150 yards from the military post within the sight of the police, military and a Bhatia Hon. Presidency Magistrate on duty, is still at large. It is stated about this Pathan that he was gloating over his victim after the murder. He defiantly shouted and the police and the military pickets to arrest him, if they dare. The Police Officer on duty as well as the Officer in charge of the military picket asked permission of the Bhatia Hon. Presidency Magistrate to allow them to shoot him down, but the permission was not granted and the Pathan again appeared three times and brutally assaulted three Hindus. The attention of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate was drawn subsequently in regard to the attitude of the Hon. Magistrate and he is reported to have ordered to shoot the man down if they saw him again.

At Chinch Bunder at 5 P.m. a tram car was smashed by a gang of Mawalis and the military had again to open fire to disperse them.

IF SITUATION DOES NOT IMPROVE!?

—:o:—

MARTIAL LAW TO BE PROCLAIMED

In the evening the Chinch Bunder locality presented a grave situation as a number of Pathans and hooligans collected and began to pelt stones at passers by and also at tram cars. A Hindu passenger narrowly escaped a fatal blow as a sharp iron bar was thrust at him. Fortunately, it struck the frame work of the window and it was so forcibly hurled that it stuck up to the wood work and Mr. Fraser, Traffic Superintendent, who was on duty at Bhendi Bazar took charge of it. A special batch of armed police and a motor lorry full of soldiers were sent to the spot with an Hon. Magistrate to quell the disturbance or open fire at the mob if they did not disperse.

In the afternoon a victoria driver near Mazagaon, was done to death by a mob of "mawalis" while a Bania was stabbed and killed on the spot in Bohra Bazar by two Mohamedans.

CHILDREN'S QUARREL DEVELOPS INTO RIOT.

In Kamatipura a serious riot took place over the quarrel of children. It appeared that some Hindu children were playing with Mohemedan boys and suddenly they fell out. A Mohmedan boy slapped a Hindu boy which a Kamati could not tolerate and slapped the Mohamedan boy. The Mohamedans seeing it fell on the Kamati and did him to death. A general fracas followed which was dispersed by the timely arrival of the soldiers.

Two more companies of Warwickshire regiment arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning and were posted at different centres. It is understood that if the situation does not improve by to-day Martial Law would be proclaimed in the affected area. The total murders upto date come to about 40, six being registered on Thursday. 20 were wounded by gun shots while 51 were injured in street fighting on Thursday.

VICTORY FOR REACTIONARIES

'Bolshie' Bill Goes to Committee

15 ELECTED MEMBERS BETRAY COUNTRY

Pt. Malaviya Analyses Causes of Industrial Unrest

—:o:—

REPLY TO SIR DENYS BRAY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

When the Assembly reassembled to-day the general impression was that the House would vote on the Public Safety Bill at about five this evening. Following the disclosures made yesterday regarding Mr. Ranga Iyer's relationship with the Independent Party Mr. Ranga Iyer's ticket had been removed from the Independent Benches owing probably to the fact that seats have been alloted on a party basis and he must either sit on the Congress benches as he said he was still a Congressman or on the non-party benches.

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Crerar announced the probable course of Government business next week. Government proposed to move on the 11th and 13th the following business:—

The election of a Standing Education Committee, and a Standing Finance Committee, consideration and passage of the Indian Limitation Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State, the reference to a Select Committee of the Patents Designs Bill and the Trades Disputes Bill. The 12th and 15th would be devoted to non-official business the 14th being a gazetted holiday.

The President announced that the following had been elected to the Public Accounts Committee:—Messrs. Mitra, Gangananda Sinha, Matin Chandhury and K. C. Neogy.

The discussion was resumed on the Public Safety Bill and the President called upon Mr. Shah Nawaz (Central Muslim Group) to speak.

Mr. Shah Nawaz found support for the Bill in the remarks of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and the recent statement by a Labour leader. The speaker twitted Mr. Chimanlal for trying to introduce communism in India.

TYPICAL BUREAUCRATIC MIND.

Munshi Iswar Saran characterised Mr. Cosgrave's speech as revealing the typical bureaucratic mind. Why was Mr. Cosgrave horror-struck at Mr. Chamanlal travelling to Canada first class at Government expense? Did not Mr. Cosgrave attend the session of the Assembly at Government expense and receive daily allowance. The speaker ridiculed the cry of stake-holders. "Do you mean that the country League has a stake in the country greater than National Congress?" Sir Denys Bray's eloquence was the despair of his side, and probably also of the Government side. (Laughter.) But when Sir Denys showed solicitude for Hinduism and Islam in supporting this Bill, why didn't he and his Government show a similar solicitude in condemning Miss Mayo's "Mother India" which condemned the entire Indian culture? (Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: half of it is true.) "My further submission is that a man may preach most pernicious doctrines against Islam and Hinduism. This Bill will not touch him" (Sir Victor Sassoon: Alter it in Select Committee.)

CHILDLIKE FAITH.

Munshi Iswar Saran: My friend has child-like faith in the efficacy of the Select Committee. (Laughter). The speaker asked Mr. Coatman whether the Government's answer to Nationalism was the refusal to establish Sandhurst and brutal police assaults on Indian leaders. Would this Bill prevent the Pres publishing Communist literature? The Bill was useless and the only remedy was the grant of responsible Government to check the spread of communism.

END OR MEND IT.

Mr. M. K. Acharya said he rose as non-party man but still as a Swarajist of Swarajists to participate in the debate in the best interests of the country. He was convinced that foreign Communists must be kept out. He objected to the clause in the Bill which permitted free passage home to the unwanted communist. He did not want such Britishers to escape scot free and that at India's expense. If the existing law was enough why not try them under that? Anyway the details of Bill were unsatisfactory. Either it must be ended or mended one for all.

ARBITRARY AND UNHEARD OF

Mr. Aney (Nationalist Party Secretary) objected to the Bill not because Government should not have power to deport undesirables, but because the procedture proposed was arbitrary, unconstitional and unheard of in any civilised part of the world. When the accused was denied access to the evidence on which he was victimised, then the law under which he was thus dealt with deserved no support. The ordinary law of jurisprudence was that what was given under the ordinary law could not be taken away by any other law. (Hear, hear.)

If the British Government which, when Indian people had no voice actually abrogated to itself the ownership of the entire property of India and converted owners of lands into tenants, why should not any body of men come and preach on the question of ownership of property? Communism was really a reaction against Imperialism and let not the Government of India in attempting to kill this fly of Communism take sharp sword of this law which it would only cut its nose for the fly itself might fly away.

Sir Lindsay supporting the Bill declared it was agreed by all parties that Communism was evil (Congress benches "No"). Sir Darcy Lindsay feared that the objection to the Bill was political because it was a Government measure.

COMMUNISM THROUGH COMMUNALISM.

Sir Darcy Lindsay supporting the Bill understand Communalism. Communism, Nationalism, Socialism, all these seemed to him to suggest Bolshevism as he was opposed to any methods which savoured of out of ordinary and were unconstitutional. These movements disturbed peace and harmony. Poor ex-King of Afghanistan with his broadmindedness could not distinguish between liberty of thought and liberty of action. There was in Afghanistan Communism working imperceptibly.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

Pandit Malaviya pleaded that the matter required calm consideration on both sides of the House. Government claimed that the country's tranquility had been menaced and Communism would be unanimously condemned. The Pandit held that Communism had two aspects; one was that it wished to promote the good of the common people. He dwelt on the different aspects of Communism to some of which Indians were opposed while the other aspects deserved the respect of the civilised world. The Opposition was at one with Government in devising means to keep out men who practised violence in achieving their ends which were directly opposed to the interests of society. The only difference with Government was as to the method of bringing about that result. The Bill, if adopted, would result in substituting Executive power for judicial authorities and hence it would never find the support of the Indian public. It was unprecedented. The Pandit quoted the examples of the laws in Australia and Canada and showed how Ministers of these Commonwealth Governments asked the accused persons to show cause why they should not be deported and then after ascertaining reasons decided on deportation or not. But here, Executive decided on deportation and left the accused to undergo the process whatever it be of proving that the order was wrong. This was really putting the cart before the horse.

MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

Pandit Malaviya resuming after lunch said the principle of the Bill was the substitution of the Executive authority for judicial authority and responsibility for such topsyturvy arrangement where the session judges examined the case only after the Governor General in Council passed the order of the deportation was one which Government alone must take. 'So far as we on this side of the House are concerned we repudiate the suggestion that we should be less concerned about the liberty of any British subject or any fellow-men who are not our countrymen." Pandit Malaviya failed to see why remittances should be confiscated because they came tainted by use. This was not a matter of details which could be settled by the Select Committee but raised the whole question of principle. The speaker held they should assess the value of the incidents mentioned by Mr. Crerar at their proper worth and not use them to condemn men without trial.

THAT RUINOUS RATIO.

Pandit Malaviya continuing said that the real cause of the eight months' strike in Bombay was the wretched ratio of 1sh. 6d. and quoted "Pioneer's" article and Mr. Gavin Jones' remarks showing that the country was passing through unprecedented depression caused entirely by the Blackett ratio and that Sir George Schuster's opportunity was to restore 1/4. The Bombay Government had begun to recognise this and the Labour Gazette showed the value of the rupee had depreciated to eleven annas compared with sixteen in 1914.

Pandit Malaviya felt pain when he tried to bring about a settlement of the strike in Bombay. Some mill-owners took up the attitude that it was not to their disadvantage that the strike should continue (Chamanlal: hear, hear) as owing to the competition from Japan and other countries they could not sell all produce.

Pandit Malaviya asked why this special legislation was needed to deal with the strike situation. Did England need it? What was Prince of Wales busy about? Mill-owners were between the devil and the deep sea when Government gave Japan and others the bonus of twelve and a half per cent.

REPLY TO SIR DENYS.

Pandit Malaviya attributed the recent disturbances in Bombay to the patience of hungry labourers having been sorely tried. As Lord Morley stated on another occasion the Government of India should get into the skin of the people. Sir Denys Bray had appealed to the speaker to exercise his vote in the interest of the youth of India. He assured Sir Denys Bray that the influence of leaders on the youth would depend on measures of reforms to be introduced in 1930. How could the youth of the country be prevented from knowing the present degrading condition? Would the British Government respect the leaders if they refrained from creating in the mind of the youth the exact position regarding the present system of Government? Indian youths were a great deal more balanced in judgment than the youths of any other country. And yet on account of the attitude of the Government in many matters, particularly the Reforms, there was a large section of people who were feeling that India should sever the British connection. The main difference between the Opposition and the Government over this bill was that first an executive order was issued against the accused and then the accused was left to disprove while the accused should be first asked to show cause why he should not be deported and then ordinary process of law set in motion. The responsibility would rest on the shoulders of the Government for passing a measure which was against their own British fellow subjects and at a time when the Government in England had not passed such legislation.

MR. CRERAR REPLIES TO DEBATE.

Closure was now applied successfully. Mr. Crerar was cheered on rising to reply to the debate. He said that the main question was whether or not the Government and the country were confronted by a grave situation in respect of which it was necessary that special measures should be adopted. (A voice:—Not the country) Whether or not such grave situation existed was with a few exceptions hardly challenged or contested in any part the House. Pandit Motilal had not denied the major premis whereon he based his arguments. If the House was prepared to confer upon Government powers which were detailed in the Bill, it was their hope that with the use of those powers and the use of ordinary law, they would be able to bring Communism under control. He trusted that eventualities in the future would enable Government to see that the hope was fulfilled.

BOMBAY RIOTS.

The Government must in this task have the co-operation of every legislator, every authority and every grade of society. While thus the remedial measure would necessarily be slow the evil was fast growing and must be met rapidly. To the arguments that the ordinary law might be applied, Mr. Crerar stated that the Bill was intended to deal with a particular emergency and it was hoped that it might be temporary in operation. The Regulation of 1818 did not empower the Government to do what was the express purpose of the Bill namely to get rid of the external part of a subversive movement. He referred to riots of the last few days in Bombay when several Congress members questioned stating that there was no relevancy with Communism. Mr. Crerar maintained that all these troubles were alarming and were the result of sedulous attempts made to collect every conceivable source of grievance and create an atmosphere in which a small spark would set the whole in conflagration.

BILL GOES TO COMMITTEE.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh's amendment for circulation of the Bill was lost without division and the motion for Select Committee carried by a majority of eleven votes 61 voting for and 50 against.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

THE DIVISION.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

The division list on the Public Safety Bill shows that Government majority consisted of twenty-six officials, ten nominated non-officials, thirteen non-official Muslim members, ten European non-officials and two Hindu non-partymen. Minority of 50 votes included Congressmen, Nationalists and minority of Independents. Seven Muslims voted against the Bill, thirteen for it and Mr. Acharya alone remained neutral.—A. P.

AN EX-PARTE COMMUNIQUE

—:o:—

GOVT. AND STUDENTS' STRIKE

NO FRANK CHANGE OF HEART

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 7.

The Citizens Advisory Committee and the Students Strike Commitee after considering the Government communique regarding the Gujarat College Strike have issued a communique in the course of which it is stated that Government Communique has been issued ex-parte without taking the students and the advisory committee into confidence. It is vague as regards the future attitude and is silent on important questions of victimisation and completon of academic terms. Besides, it contains a number of unfounded allegations and misstatements. All that is assured is relief from attempted penalties for nonappearance at one paper of the terminal examination. It neither assures completion of academic terms by all efforts through college authorities and university nor non-victimisation of any students.

Proceeding the communique states that the innuendo about inocent students having been made scapegoats is equally unfounded and unfair. The sequence of events is enough to convince any fair-minded person about true facts. While the committee is glad that Government have ultimately had to meet the students on the main issue which raised a controversy, it regrets that the response has come haltingly and after the loss of grace. It further regrets that the response does not appear to be coming from a frank change of heart inasmuch as it fails to guarantee perfect Status Quo Ante. The Committee will therefore, await further clarification of the attitude of Government beore it could advise the students to enter the college consistently with their self-respect and future interests of each and every one of them.—A. P.

STRAY ASSAULTS

—:o:—

IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION ON THURSDAY

The situation in Bombay was marked with great improvement on Thursday as most of the mills were working and there was no case of serious clash between the Hindus and Mohmedans. Many of the shops and business in general from J. J. Hospital junction to Pyodhoni, Nat Bazar to Sandhurst Road and Dongri were closed for the day while the police took precaution in not allowing crowds to collect at any place. The armed police and the soldiers patrolded the affected area which had a saluatary effect upon the hooligans and much of the tension created in the past three days evidently subsided. On Thursday several cases of stray assaults were reported, most of them having been committed in bye lanes, two of them proving fatal.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

On Wednesday night, an aged Hindu grain shop-keeper residing at Kumbharwada just went down to urinate near his shop and he was done to death by some "mawalis." Another Hindu, about twentyfive years old, went out to see the "tamasha" of riot near Gol Pitha, and he too met with the same fate. A municipal peon was walking along Nagpada Road on Wednesday night, and some hooligans pounced upon him and his dead body was removed to the morgue. The Nagpada locality was very much terrorised by a motor lorry conveying some Mohmedans armed with lathis and sticks who assaulted Hindus who came across them. Two of the miscreants were arrested by the Nagpada police.

So far 36 deaths have been reported, viz: 3 from Mahim division, 6 from Byculla, 6 from Dongri, 1 from Pyodhoni, 2 from Nagpada, 9 from DeLisle Road, and 7 from Bhoiwada. Two were reported on Thursday making the total 36. Out of this, one European police officer lost his life, 19 are Pathans and the rest are Hndus. In almost all the cases death is due either to fracture of the skull or stabbing on the heart. The number of injured is reported to be 327.

On Thursday morning some Pathans were surrounded by a mob of Hindus but a telephone message at Byculla police station relieved them in time and the hooligans were dispersed.

PASSENGERS CHASED.

On Thursday morning a victoria carrying some Hindu passengers was chased by some "mawalis" and Pathans at Bhendy Bazar. Sub-Inspector Gawde followed them and arrested one Pathan. The Pathan, however, before surrendering himself gave a blow to Mr. Gawde. He was secured and sent to the police lock-up. Another Mohmedan, Sultan Shah Hakim, was arrested by the police for inciting the Mohmedans against Hindus, at Bhendy Bazar.

VICTORIA GARDEN CLOSED

The Victoria Gardan was closed on Thursday to the public as a regiment is posted there for emergency.

The mill area was entirely quiet. Stray assaults occured at Cotton Green,

(Continued on page 10).

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

Speculator Into Seasonal Hibernation

—:o:—

ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO BROACH CONTRACT

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

The lull in the Cotton Markets is significant. Many causes have conspired together to bring about the apparent lethargy in the rates. But Messrs. Langley & Co's Report is rather too picturesque when it says that the speculator has adopted the boll-weevil's tactics and has gone into "seasonal hibernation." The following is the full text of the Langlay's Report.

AMERICANS.

Net over the week values in America are lower by about 20 points.

A glance at a market chart covering changes in price level during the last two months almost suggests the dawn of a new era in cotton when he who is short shall sleep as soundly as he who is long and even a margin clerk shall be afforded an opportunity of slumber.

With the return of the prodigals to the shelter of the Government Crop Estimate of about 14 1/4 millions in November, after the excitement of 22 1/2 Cents with their talk of 13 millions at the begining of July and 17 1/2 Cents when they belated 16 millions in mid-September, cotton lost pride of place to Wall Street in the affections of the speculator. One last effort he made in November but on the failure of the Trade to follow the advance, the speculator like the boll-weevil went into seasonal hibernation.

Looking ahead from to-day it is difficult to foresee any very material movement in either direction. The statistical position is well balanced and the price level appears to reflect with accuracy the old crop position. Regarding the outlook for the new crop we have for some time drawn attention to the possibility if an acreage extension in the West and the seasonable winter rains which, particularly in the West are of extreme importance in the provision of adequate subsoil moisture. Furthermore the Trade have bought well and, with an average price of purchases under the present market rate, can afford to wait for further cotton in the absence of any factor likely to interest the speculator in the constructive side.

On the other hand, we see no adequate reason for any serious decline. The carry-over will be reduced, and large acreages, although obviously increasing the possibility of large crops, do not automatically make large crops. The spring may be better than last year, but the summer may be worse. An important feature to our mind also is the fact that the decline at the begining of February last year was caused largely by a considerable quantity of cotton being thrown on the market by the South. This year we see only a very small possibility of the South holding much cottin unhedged. With Futures in New York at 17 1/2 Cents in mid-September and over 20 1/2 Cents at the end of November we cannot see why the South should have held cotton unhedged. The relief, during the period of heavy crop movement, of being able to sell in a rising market would surely encourage sales and the low basis in the South at that time confirms the willingness of holders to unload their cotton.

We are against selling short in American Market but for purchases we think the market is attractive only on further recessions.

AMERICAN STATISTICS. (IN) 1000's

Week ending 2nd February 1929.

WORLD'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS.

	This Week	Last Week	Same week 1928	Same week 1927
Great Britain	45	42	39	53
U. S. A. and Canada	146	139	124	206
Continent, etc.	107	110	114	162
Japan, China, etc.	21	31	19	37
Total	319	322	296	458

	Season From 1st Aug. 1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Great Britain	...	999	946
U. S. A and Canada	...	4590	4902
Continent, etc.	...	2889	2958
Japan, China, etc.	...	736	977
Total	9283	9214	9783

Season	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26
Total	15584	16951	14893

Season	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Total	14460	11195	12308

VARIOUS.

	This week	Last week	Same week Last year.
Into Sigh	243	248	184
Visible Supply	5548	5624	5517
Stock U. S Ports & interior Towns	3296	3366	3429
Exports	175	170	192
Including Japan & China	21	31	18
" India	...	...	1.6

	Season From 1st Aug. 1928-29	1927-28
Into Sight	12575	11252
Visible Supply	5548	5517
Stock U. S. Ports & interior Towns	3296	3426
Exports	5689	4732
Including Japan & China	1039	725
Including India	3	7.5

LLL

BOMBAY.

The Broach Contracts since the date of our last Report are about unchanged, the resistance of this market being due to reports of damage to the Broach, Surat and Gujerat crops by subnormal temperatures.

It has been said that temperatures have been lower than any recorded during the last hundred years and as we are not in a position from personal experience to deny the fact we can only assume that crops must have suffered damage. To what extent they have been damaged it is however too early to say and meanwhile two facts are quite definite. first is that very little of the Broach and Gujerat crops have so far been sold and the second is that the premium for Broach over C. P. 1 is considerable and in our opinion cannot hold if the quality of Broach is damaged.

The Futures Contract is Fully Good and it seems to us that there will be an abundance of cotton from the various styles tenderable against Broach to accord adequate protection to the Contract.

We favour sales here against purchases in Liverpool.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

SHIPMENTS.

	1-9-28 to 31-1-29 1928-29.	1927-28.
U. K.	17141	22047
Continent	335127	206314
China	53627	6560
Japan	560690	356429
Coast Ports	8441	11835
U. S. A	4855	170
	979881	603795
By Rail	51202	37895
Total:	1031083	641690

Season's Increase:— 389393

RECEIPTS.

This Week.	Last Week	Season From 1st Sept. 1928-29	1927-28
135809	108536	1271078	1388240

Season's Decrease 117162

VARIOUS.

Estimated Stock.

In Bombay on 31-1-1929:	990718
Same time last year:	768348
Increase:	222370

ESTIMATED BOMBAY MILL CONSUMPTION.

1-9-1928 to 31-1-1929:	180078
Same period last year:	360754
Decrease	180676

"YOUNG RAJASTHAN"

—:o:—

All arrangements having been complete, it is finally that the "Young Rajasthan" a nationalist English weekly will make its first appearance from Beawar on the 17th inst. when Mr. Manilal Kothari will perform the inauguration ceremony. It will be edited by Mr. Ramnarayan Chaudhary, the well-Known nationalist worker for the Indian States. Its annual subscription will be Rs. 5 ordinarily and Rs. 4 for those subscribing before the 21st inst. The paper will be mainly devoted to the cause of responsible Government in the Indian States.

Colombo.—Following a serious outbreak of hooliganism at Madadana late on Tuesday night in connection with The Tramway strike, The police and military opened fire and at least four persons were killed and several injured. Trouble was started by a crowd of railway workers reinforced by street hooligans attacking a police station with stones and bottles.—A. P.

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Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 26 Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

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But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

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BOMBAYS MAYOR'S PEACE MOVE

(Continued from page 8.)
Bhendy Bazar, Nagpada and Kamatipura but the situation on the whole was much better than on the previous two days.
(Continued on page 10.)

RIOT AT KAMATIPURA
HEAVY CASUALTIES

At about 1-30 p.m. on Thursday there was a clash between Hindus on one side and the Pathans and Muslims on the other at Kamatipura, in which there were heavy casualties on both sides. 30 arrests have been made in connection with this affray.

TAKE TO USUAL AVOCATION
AN APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

In the course of an appeal issued by prominent leaders and members of the Corporation it is stated:—

"Many false and ugly rumours are being spread in the City. The rumour that the Pathans have been kidnapping children is entirely false and ought not to be believed. Owing to the spread of such rumours, the harmony between the Hindus and the Mohamedans in the City is seriously affected and several disturbances have occurred in the different parts of the City with the result that the City is now entirely in the grip of terror. This state of affairs has prevented many people from attending to their regular business as usual. We therefore humbly request that all Hindus and Mohamedans will as usual attend to their regular work and restore the harmony between the two great communities of this City."

QUIETER SITUATION DESPITE STRAY ASSAULTS
GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE TO PUBLIC

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

"Since the beginning of the month rumours were current in Bombay that children were being kidnapped by Pathans in a red motor car and being taken to Baroda to be sacrificed in the construction of a bridge there. After full enquiry Government announced on February 5th that was absolutely no ground for such rumours, and that no cases of kidnapping had been reported to the Police. But, unfortunately, these rumours led to number of assaults on innocent persons. Two Sindhi gentlemen and their Pathan motor driver were assaulted on the 2nd, and on the 3rd, a Greek, a Muhammadan, five Pathan and a Hindu carpenter were set upon by crowds and injured, and the last died in hospital. On the 4th, on an alarm of alleged kidnapping, the workers in the mills and railway workshops came out and assaults were made on Pathans in various parts of the City throughout the day. Some 500 millhands attacked Curry Road Railway Station because a Pathan took refuge there. By the end of the day at east six Pathans had been killed and over fifty were in hospital. On the 5th there were still further attacks on Pahans in various places, and about noon a large number of Pathans who upto that point had shown great forbearance, came to the Commissioner of Police to ask for protection. While the Commissioner of Police was interviewing the leaders, a number of the remaining Pathans started a disturbance near Sheik Memon Street and assaulted the Police, but this disturbance was soon stopped. To assist the Police in maintaining order. 100 British troops were then called out.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS.

During the afternoon there were other assaults, murders and disturbances, and Deputy Inspector Priestley of the Bombay City Police was killed in endeavouring to prevent a clash between a mob and some Pathans on the Parel Road. Fifteen Pathans, three other Mahommedans and four Hindus were kilad or died in hospital on the 6th.

Till the 6th the trouble had been confined almost entirely to attacks made by mobs on Pathans and some attempts at retaliation by the matter. On the 6th, however crowds of hooigans began to gther, especially in the Bhendy Bazar area and refused to disperse when called upon and committed unprovoked assaults on passers-by. One such crwd after stoning a military lorry refused to disperse and the military had to fire eight rounds. Later another crowd similary refused to disperse and the military had again to fire—eleven rounds—and six of the crowd were in consequence taken to Hospital injured. The military in the city were reinforced by another 100 men during the day.

TOTAL KILLED AND INJURED.

The total number of killed and injured during the last few days reported up to midday (7th) is 33 killed and about 200 injured.

In consequence of the situation, a battalion of British troops from Poona and two companies from Deolali have reached Bombay to assist the Police in maintaining order. To-day (7th) though it is possible that stray assaults may occur, the situation is quieter and the leaders of the Muhamadan and Hindu communities are moving through the disturbed area and counselling the people to resume their ordinary occupations and avoid violence.

Government wish to assure the public that thre are ample forces in Bombay to deal wth any setious disorder, and earnestly advise everyone to go quietly about their business and to avoid assembling in crowds in the streets."

PRAY FOR PEACE AND HARMONY
EXHORTATION TO MUSLIMS

Mr. Fazul Mooraj writes on behalf of the Muslim Committee:—

This morning the north of Bombay has been quiet but much excitement prevailed in the south. Leaders of Hindu, Muslim Parsee and other communities went round the city passing through all disturbed localities distributing handbills carrying message of peace and amity.

During the day a number of Pathans and other Muslims who were isolated and felt nervous were removed to other localities. Mr. Spire, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Milton, Cubes of E. D. Sassoon Group of Mills gave great assistance to the members of the Committee.

Sergeant Hyde, Neal and Beach who were deputed to assist them were very helpful.

A handbill was distributed calling upon the Muslims to offer special prayers for re-establishment of peace and brotherhood with the Hindu community with instructions not to collect on public road, crossings and footpaths, but to busy themselves with their ordinary routine of work. During the day preachers were sent round various mosques with the same message.

The Committee attended the meeting called by the President Bombay Municipal Corporation and another held in the Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce.

BLESSINGS FOR PRESERVING PEACE IN CITY!
GOVERNOR APPRECIATES POLICE "BANDOBUST"

An official communique states:

"A resolution of Government says:—The Governor in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the work of the Commissioner of Police and of the Officers and men of the Bombay City Police during the 5-1/2 months of the recent general mill strike. The Commissioner of Police is requested to convey to the officers and men under his command the thanks of Government for the devotion to duty they have shown, the efficiency with which they have preserved the peace of the city, and the way in which they have earned the confidence of the public during this period."

PROMPT POLICE ACTION

The President, Sion Residents' Association writes:—

The Sion Residents' Association desires to thank the Police authorities of Matunga and Mahim for promptness with which they came along with their men on Wednesday night in response to Telephone calls for assistance and thereby relieved the tense atmosphere prevailing in the locality.

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN AND MOULVI RAFIUDDN
ENTERTAINED AT GULSHAN

An entertainment was given last evening by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy (Chairman) and members of the Organising Committee at "Gulshan", Peddar Road, to the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and the Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed in honour of their appointment as Member and Minister of the Government of Bombay. The beautiful garden overlooking the sea of "Gulshan" was studded with refreshment tables and the guests, who included most of the prominent citizens of all communities passed a most pleasant evening.

BOMBAY RIOTS IN BRITISH PRESS

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The "Times" in the 'course of a leading article on the disturbances in Bombay and Colombo says that the extremist wing of Indian Labour is rehearsing for another general strike with the approval and aid of Moscow. The Moderate Leaders and legitimate Indian trade unionism will bear the grave responsiblity if they persist in the dangerous belief that no real danger threatens them from the extremist left or if, believing this, they yet refuse to support the Governmenth agains their most dangerous adversaries.

The "Daily Mail says that the riots in the Bombay and Colombo illustrate afresh the risk in weaving the British framework in India. The paper adds: ("We hope the disturbances will not escape the attention of Sir John Simon and his commission. The British public will have crefully to consider whether the special privileges granted to the Indian Government securities by ranking them as the trustee investments ought to be maintained if the Swarajists are ranted power to carry out their schemes.—Reuter.

VON HUENFELD DEAD
SUCCUMBS TO STOMACH TROUBLE

Berlin.—Von Huenfeld died after a operation for stomach trouble to which he had long been a martyr.—Reuter.

SWARAJ OR SATYAGRAHA IN 1930
BEST WAY TO HONOUR LALAJI'S MEMORY
KARACHI'S PURSE FOR MEMORIAL FUND

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

Following the completion of his usual twentyfour hours' silence on Monday, Mahatma Gandhi last night attended a mass meeting on Rambaugh Recreation ground, where several thousand people had gathered to hear him. He was presented with a purse of Rs. 40,507 by Lala Jaswant Rai Churmani for the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund. Acknowledging the purse Gandhiji who spoke seated crosslegged on a table under a shamiana, said that the value of Lala Lajpat Rai's work for the motherland could never be measured in terms of money. The best way to honour that great patriot was to carry on his work and make sacrifices for it. He assured them that the money collected for the fund would be in safe hands, as the trustees were Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya and Seth Ghansham Das Birla. The fund was for three main objects, namely, building of the Lajpat Rai Memorial Hall at Lahore, uplift of the depressed classes, and the Servants of the Peoples Society. The latter Society was an All-India organisation and was not merely confined to the Punjab.

Gandji then pid a glowing rtibute to Lala Lajpat Rai and appealed to those who had not given their quota to the Fund to subscribe forthwith. Finally he exhorted the audience not to sleep but to prepare for Satyagraha in case Dominion Status was not granted by December 31st, 1929. Mr. Gandhi afterwards visited the Prem Mandali Free Night School and received a deputation of Indian Christian at the Ashram where he is staying which included the Rev. G. B. and Mrs. Thompson.—A. P.

MISS GRACE BORROUGHS AS A FILM STAR
MAGIC-FLUTE AT IMPERIAL CINEMA

Miss Grace Borroughs, who sailed for America last week completing her third tour in India, has had a novel experience as a screen star during her stay in Bombay. She figures as a court dancer in the "Magic Flute" which is now being shown for the last week at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road. It is picture prepared by the Imperial Film Co. of Bombay at a cost of Rs. 50,000/-.

Mrs. Hilla Madgera, an Austrian lady from Vienna who has been in Bombay for six months has also been attracted to the screen, and makes her debut in this picture under the stage-name of "Diana Maya". A special attraction of the picture is the famous film-actress Miss Sulochana in the leadig role of the heroine, Princess Zuleikha, supported by Miss Gohar as Princess Shirin. The cast also includes Dinshaw Billimoria as Prince Ali-bin-Mahomood and Rustam Irani who plays the comic character of the cobbler Abu Hasan with great success.

AN ARABIAN NIGHTS TALE.

The film is produced under the direction of Mr. M. Bhavnani who has had several years' technical training in Germany and Austria, and has to his credit several excellent pictures, formerly as a Director in the Kohinoor Co., and later in the Imperial Film Co. The story, written by Mr. A. S. Desai.

A number of Indian girls were specially trained for Western dances by Miss Normand of the Joanna's School of Dancing, Ballard Estate. The desert scenes were shot at Palanpur in North Gujarat, and a large ship was constructed in the Company's Studio at Kennedy Bridge. Several scenes were successfully taken at night by artificial light—a record achievement for an Indian film Company. A number of scenes are also hand-coloured. This is last week of its running.

VASUMATIBEN NAGAR WIDOW'S HOME
(From A Correspondent.)

VISNAGAR, Feb. 2

The opening ceremony of the above-named building was performed by Sir Manmohandass Ram i of Bombay, yesterady morning.

Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta (Asst. Trafic Superintendent B. B. and C. I. Rly., and Secretary of the Home in requesting Sir Manmohandass to declare the building open said that in Hindu society the fate of a woman whose husband happened to die was doomed. She came to be regarded as a slave having no right and no previlage.

Sir Manmohandass Ramji in declaring the building open remarked that the social evils had taken deep-root and any attempt to combat or eradicate them was considered as an invasion on the orthodoxy and tradition and hence a strong opposition always arose from those quarters whose support and cooperation were essential. He opined that the large number of widows was due to the early marriage which both physically and mentally was depravation of the society and appealed to the audience gradually to do away with the evil. He also remarked that the marked feature of the institution was the manner and method in which it was worked. Concluding he congratulated Mr. Girdharlal for devoting his energy and time to such a noble cause and on his selfless work and to Vasumatiben, for her liberal donation in providing the building. Amidst applause he announced a handsome donation of Rs. 1000/-. This was followed by other promises and the total went upto Rs. 3000/-. Prize distribution and vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

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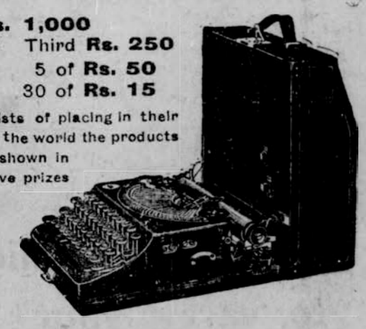

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PIECE OF ARBITRARY ABSOLUTISM

—:o:—

PUNISHMENT OF INTENTIONS AND NOT ACTIONS

WEDNESDAY'S DEBATE ON "BOLSHIE" BILL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

After question time the House elected four members to serve in the vacancies caused on the Public Accounts Committee.

Debate was resumed on the public Safety Bill. Mr Keane (U.P. Official) was the first speaker He recognised that except for the solitary voice of Mr. Chamanlal there was general agreement that communism was a menace and should be met soon. No member had either wished to see communism established in India. While there was thus agreement on the problem there was no agreement regarding the remedy. The problem in India was one of the maintenance of ordered Government. When responsible Government was established in India that Government would take measures to meet the mense like the one now facing the present Government. Hence the present Government claimed the Support of the Legislature. Mr. Chamanlal had said that the creed of Congress Party was to foment industrial disputes. (Cries of "No, No", in Congress benches.)

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: What he said was to subvert present form of Government.

Mr. Keane continuing said any way it disclosed the existence of a section of Congressmen whose ultimate aim was to overthrow the present Government.

Concluding Mr. Keane emphasised that the menace was recognised and the existing Government had the right to armed with powers to meet it in the interests of peace and prosperity of the country. (Applause.)

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

Mr. Gavin Jones (European group) was sorry that time was being wasted in refering the bill to the Selected Committee. Dewan Chamanlal had made a clever speech asking why communists could not be dealt with under the criminal law. "My reply is that these are not proved criminals but potenial criminals and that no immigration check can prevent their slipping their slipping through." Mr. Gawin Jones read telegrams received by Sir Victor Sassoon yesterday reporting Pathan murders and disturbances continuing in Bombay Mills and Railway Work shops had been closed. Another telegram received to-day stated that the disturbances were increasing and communal riots had appeared. (Voices: Communist or Communal).

Mr. Gavin Jones; "Here every trouble ultimately turns into communal trouble. That is the danger of playing with fire in this country." (European Applause) Mr Gavin Jones continuing referred to flagrant cases of intimidation

BLACKETT'S BLUNDER

Mr Kabiruddin Ahmed: Why don't you pay increased wages to your employees? (Opposition benches Applause)

Mr Gavin Jones said workers trouble was they borrowed at rate of seventyfive per cent per annum, and not lower wages (A Voice: Who charged this rate? Another voice: "Blackett".)

Mr. Gavin Jones: "I quite agree about Blackett. position in which country finds itself is partly due to Government's currency policy. (Opposition applause and laughter). Mr. Lamb; This is not view of all of us.)

Mr. Gavin Jones: "Not all, but of those who know anything about it".

PT. NEHRU'S SPEECH.

Pandit Motilal Nehru next addressed the house. (The Pandit's speech was published in yesterday's "Chronicle").

FORFEITURE CLAUSE.

Further analysing the clause relating to the forfeiture of money the Pandit said that the Bill was dangerous because all that was necessary to constitute an offence was that money was in British India whatever the instructions might be of the person or persons who sent the money. Under such a law if European commercialists who wanted restoration of trade relations with Russia, say in the matter of tea, were to receive order from the Russian firm and that firm sent money through a bank it would be forfeited by Government. Similarly if anyone sent money from a foreign country to the Smyrna Khilafat Organisation for the building of a mosque that money would be forfeited whatever might be the instructions of the person who sent the money.

Regarding the clause for application to the High Court, the Pandit pointed out that the High Court was merely to decide whether the applicant accused was an Indian or a foreigner, and nothing else. The case itself would be tried before a bench of three judges and so long as the case was one-sided and the accused was not shown the evidence (except a general statement) on which he was being deported it was not trial. For such an ex-parte enquiry where was the need for judges at all? He for one preferred three persons dragged from the streets on the case being tried before them so long as all the facts against the accused were placed by Government. Then again the Bill empowered Government to demand of any bank to specify information in its possession regarding any money received through it for any person in India. This was monstrous. Concluding the Pandit said that communism or any other set of opinions could only be fought in the open and could not be forcibly put down. Government's business was to step in only when the laws were transgressed. But under this Bill they were punishing intentions and not actions of people and depriving the people of their money and their freedom of action and movement. The arguments of Government in support of this Bill were platitudinous pomposity and the Bill itself a piece of arbitrary absolutism. (Applause.)

CONGRESS AND BOLSHIE BILL

Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, referred to Dewan Chamanlal's speech yesterday in which he had perhaps inadvertently stated that the Congress was out to subvert the present Government by violence (cries of dissent), and the Pandit had tried to make out that the present Bill was mainly directed against the Congress. The Congress had not advocated unlawful destruction of property or unlawful interference with ownership of property unless non-payment of taxes might be described as unlawful interference with legal rights. Dewan Chamanlal's speech was indeed a significant commentary on the Nehru Report, for Dewan Chamanlal had stated that the object of the Congress was the subversion of organised Government. (A voice: The object is to subvert the present system of Government.)

Continuing Sir George Rainy said that some people had attempted to deny or minimise the facts. Could anyone deny that Labour strikes had been embittered because of Communist propaganda and that they had been prolonged as they had never been before. Those who said that the remedy was not radical were not wise in rejecting this remedy howsoever minor it might be. He did not think that any purpose would be served by considering laws of other countries. Could anyone deny that the civilised world had adopted a certain attitude with regard to Communist Russia, namely, "You must consume your own smoke." England too had given peremptory powers to the Home Secretary to deal with the matter. Pandit Motilal Nehru had said: "Why confiscate the money of Communists? Let them preach freely and utilise their resources without hindrance." Was the Pandit consistent then, in wanting restrictions to be laid down against foreign interests investing their money in Indian shipping and carrying on their business without hindrance and without condition that only 25 per cent. of it be foreign-owned? (Cheers from European benches and applause from officials.) Finally, Sir George Rainy said that too much emphasis had been laid upon constitutional principles involved. "I am for fullest co-operation between different parts of the Empire, but if Britishers came from other parts of the Empire to create mischief in India and to advocate policy leading to violence I shall treat him exactly as if he were foreigner and alien. (Applause.)

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas first explained the remark of Mr. Ranga Iyer calling him "Leader". Sir Purshottamdas said Mr. Ranga Iyer was not yet a member of the Independent Party. The President: But the list given me by party Whips includes his name.

Sir Purshottamdas: There was a misunderstanding. Mr. Ranga Iyer applied for membership of the party, but I kept the matter pending till the party considered his application.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr Ranga Iyer rising for a personal explanation said he did not apply for membership, but the Secretary of the Independent Party asked him to join. (Laughter.) He was still a Congressman though he was grateful to the Independents to have let him sit on their benches. Sir Purshottamdas was not the leader of the party but only the deputy leader and he (Mr. Ranga Iyer) had called him leader in the Oriental though unparliamentary sense in which Indians speak of elders. (Laughter.)

The President remarked that if the facts now brought to his notice had been stated before Mr. Ranga Iyer would not have been sitting on the independent benches. (Applause.)

Sir Purshotfamdas speaking on the Bill then said that his position to-day was the same as at Simla in spite of the events at Bombay. (Opposition applause.) "The commercial community in India believes that this measure has been conceived more for political reasons than to give relief to industry (applause) and the Indian commercial community will be prepared to suffer to any extent rather than allow the executive, by their vote, any power of that nature. The question is not of trusting Lord Irwin or Mr. Crerar, but that the past record of the Governor-General in Council does not inspire confidence. (Applause.) Mr. Cocke had stated that three hundred million ignorant people were at the mercy of these Communists. Who was responsible for this illiteracy?

Mr. Cocke: The Hon. Member can come to a Select Committee and insert some educational provision. (Applause.)

Sir Purshottamdas: If I knew that Government would be willing to remodel the Bill in a manner we want I would ask my Chamber to give me new instructions. My point is that Select Committee will not serve the purpose. Let the Home Member or the Viceroy call a conference of leaders of this House to modify the Bill take out of it part threatening political activity in this country and make the Bill comprehensive. If these objections can be met my constituency will be quite prepared to welcome the Bill dealing comprehensively with those fomenting industrial disorders and providing safeguards against arbitrary curtailment of liberties of subjects.

Pandit Malaviya rose to continue the debate, but the President adjourned the House till to-morrow.—A. P.

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THE LAMP IN THE DESERT. Ethel M. Dell
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BATON CHARGE ON MOB OF 500

—:o:—

SEVERAL INJURED

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Police twice made a baton charge on 500 men and women armed with sticks and stones who were menacing four men leaving a colliery at Ynysdou in Monmouthshire where a dispute arose following the refusal of the members of the Miners Federation to accept the employers terms for reopening pits. Several were felled to the ground with blood streaming from their faces.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

ADJOURNS FOR 12 DAYS

DELHIE Feb. 6.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee adjourned on the 5th for twelve days. It is expected that the meeting will be held about 17th February when Mr. Gandhi is expected to be present.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Calentta,—It is understood that Government of India have sanctioned raising of loan of eightysix lakhs by the Calcutta Corporation at five per cent. The loan will be in three parts, namely 25 lakhs, 25 lakhs, 36 lakhs, having currencies of 28, 29 and 30 years and repayable in 1958-57 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.—A. P.

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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